FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

FOREIGN.

The Geneva Arbitration.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

FIFTY-FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

LONDON, June 15.—Dispatches from Geneva announce the presence in that city of all the members of the Geneva Board of Arbitration. That the American counsel and agent were closeted yesterday with Charles Francis Adams, as reported in some quarters, is contradicted, and in others it is asserted that Count Sclopo is President of the tribunal and will propose an adjournment. Geneva is gaily decorated with flags. An absolute failure of the Arbitration is not apprehended by either side.

NEW YORK, June 15.—A special dispatch from Geneva, dated midnight, says: One of the Commissioners has just informed me that nothing is at present known as to what answer the Arbitrators will give to the English demand for adjournment. It is probable that an opportunity will be given to state the matters of difference before the Arbitrators. Neither side flow apprehends failure. The time of meeting of the Arbitrators has been postponed until the arrival of the mail train late in the afternoon.

MEETING OF ARBITRATORS.

GENEVA, June 15.—The tribunal for the arbitration of the Alabama claims met at noon today at the Hotel De Ville, all the members being present, as follows: Count Sclopis, representing the King of Italy, President of the Court; Charles Francis Adams, arbitrator on the part of the United States; Alexander Cockburn, representing Great Britain; Jacob Staempfli, representing the Swiss Government; and Baron D. Itajuba, representative of the Emperor of Brazil. Summaries of proofs and arguments in support of the case of Great Britain and United States were transmitted to the arbitrators by the respective agents of the two countries, Lord Tenderden and J. C. B. Davis.

The court of arbitration soon after adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M. Further than is above stated, the proceedings of the tribunal are kept absolutely secret.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

LONDON, June 15.—Before the meeting of the arbitrators at Geneva to-day the Americans received important dispatches from Washington. They will absolutely refuse the request for an adjournment of the arbitration. It is believed England's difficulties in regard to the arbitration are unfortunate. The Americans are confident that the tribunal will not accede to the English declaration of abeyance.

GENEVA, June 16.—The board of arbitration under the treaty of Washington adjourned yesterday until half past two o'clock to-morrow afternoon. It is rumored that the Americans oppose a long adjournment, and demand an immediate decision.

LONDON, June 16.—Special dispatches from Geneva to the London journals say the sitting of the board yesterday lasted only an hour. Lord Tenterden presented the formal demand of Great Britain for adjournment until the question of indirect claims is settled with the United States. The American agent replied that he had received no instructions from his Government.

The board will discuss probably on Monday the proposal for adjournment. Some report that the Americans will concede the point, and that England will make no further concessions.

The American counsel, consultation and counsel have engaged apartments in Geneva for the season. The representatives of England dined together yesterday, and make excursion on the lake to-day.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A Geneva special says the English argument was not presented. The English agent stated that he could not go on without a further conference with London. A messenger accordingly left for London on Saturday afternoon, and will reach there on Sunday night. An answer is expected by telegraph from Granville on Monday morning.

MEXICO.

STATE OF TAMAULIPAS ARMING.

MATAMORAS, June 14.—Governor Canales, of Tamaulipas, who has heretofore abstained from taking any part in this war, has directed the National Guard to be organized along the whole frontier of the State, and Col. Gregorio de Lo-sata is organizing the force, which is expected to reach three thousand. It is understood that Governor Canales, who has vacated his office temporarily, will take command in the interest of the Government and operate against the revolutionists.

TREVINO INACTIVE.

General Corrello occupies Camargo and Mier, north, and Col. Revalles holds Saltillo, south of Monterey, where Gen. Trevino appears to remain inactive since the recent battle, probably recruiting his force, which is known to have suffered almost as much as those of the Government in the late affair.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MATAMORAS.

MATAMORAS, June 13.—A steamer arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande to-day with three hundred and seventy-five troops, money and munitions of war, for this city, which are being disembarked. Another steamer is reported coming with six hundred men and Gen. Ceballos.

REVOLUTIONISTS DEFEAT CONFIRMED.

To-day's telegrams from Camargo confirm the defeat of the revolutionists under Gen. Pedro Martinez at Cunaloe by Gen. Achoa, and that the insurgents had lost nearly all their horses and were dispersed through the mountains.

ADVANCE ON MONTEREY.

On the arrival of the troops expected on the steamer reported coming, Gen. Ceballos will be in a condition to advance on Monterey, which is the only point of importance north of the Sierra Madre now held by the rebels.

CUBA.

THE STEAMER EDGAR STEWART.

HAVANA, June 15.—The *Diario* publishes two statements relative to the steamer Edgar Stewart, one of which is that the steamer arrived at Aspinwall without being able to disembark her cargo or the filibusters.

THE VIRGINIUS.

The *Diario* says the commander of the iron clad Arapiles is discussing the Virginius question with the Venezuelan Government. It is expected that the matter will be amicably settled.

THE COLUMBIA.

A dispatch from Sagua La Grande announces that the steamer Columbia arrived there out of coal, and otherwise in distress. The crew consisted of thirty men. An examination of her papers was made and found correct. She will not be allowed to communicate with the shore until her status is clearly defined.

HANGING BY THE LEGS DENIED.

American journals received contain an account of hanging by their heels of insurgents. Nothing is known in Havana of any such executions, and the story is not believed. It is reported that several insurgents detected in an attempt to surrender to the Spaniards were hanged by Baez.

A MEXICAN AGENT.

Señor Sanchez, a son-in-law of President Juarez of Mexico, is a passenger on the City of Meyda, for New York. It is reported that he goes there for the purpose of purchasing more arms for the Mexican Government.

FRANCE.

PROTESTANT SYNOD.

PARIS, June 15.—At the session of the Protestant Synod to-day the representatives of American Presbyterian presented an address congratulating the Synod on the fact that on their reassembling in France they did so under a French republic.

GERMAN EVACUATION.

Count Von Arnim, German ambassador to France, presented to President Thiers the reply of the German Government to the proposition for the evacuation of France as the instalments of the war indemnity are paid. The German Government accepts in principle the proposition of the French Government and requires full payment of the indemnity before the 2d of March, 1874.

FRENCH BOILER EXPLOSION.

MARSEILLES, June 16.—While the Spanish steamship Guadayca was lying in this port today, crowded with passengers, her boiler exploded. The entire upper portion of the ship was torn to pieces. Of those on board few escaped death or injury. Forty-four passengers and eleven of the officers and crew were killed. Immediately after the explosion the steamer took fire, and the flames communicated to the dock. A serious conflagration was threatened. Several hundred bales of cotton were consumed, when the flames were subdued.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STEAMSHIP NEVADA ASHORE.

QUEENSTOWN, June 16.—The steamship Nevada, from New York, as she approached this harbor, went ashore at two o'clock this afternoon, half a mile east of Roches Point. A dense fog prevailed. The passengers and mails were landed in safety. The ship having been lightened, came off with the next tide and was towed to this port this evening.

AUSTRIA.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

VIENNA, June 15.—General Sherman has been visiting the places of interest near Vienna. He also made an ascension of Mount Soemmering, and visited John Jay, the American Minister, at Reichenau, where the latter is sojourning. Sherman leaves to-morrow for Paris. Lieutenant Grant is already in Paris.

GERMANY.

LABOR STRIKES THREATENED.

BERLIN, June 16.—Serious trouble from the labor movement is feared here. The engineers threaten to strike, and the masters have resolved to meet it by locking up the shops and factories, thereby throwing out of work all the employes, whether engaged in the strike or not.

SPAIN.

THE "EVER FAITHFUL ISLE."

MADRID, June 15.—Senor Gassett, the new Minister for Colonies, has telegraphed to the Governor General of Cuba to be firm in his resolution to uphold the integrity of the Empire, and chastise the enemies of the pacification of Cuba in all parts of the island.

M.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Y. M. C. A. Convention—The International Musical Festival.

LOWELL, MASS, June 15.—In the Y. M. C. A. Convention to-day, after prayer, the Committee on Resolutions made a report. The first resolution was offered by Chaplin, of Winchester, pronouncing a total abstinence test for membership. The second was offered by Cook, of Melrose, that the use of tobacco is inconsistent with the highest type of Christianity.

Some remarks on the resolution were offered, but the chair said that as objection had been made, the report must go over as unfinished business.

Burney read a paper from the executive committee, accepting, after the action of the convention last evening. It was cheeringly received.

Gordon, of Northampton, read the resolution which caused such commotion yesterday, pledging the efforts of the association to place the bible in every catholic family.

Cowiry, of Detroit, Michigan, by special leave, made an address, returning thanks for the generous aid furnished the sufferers in the west by destructive fires. His descriptive account of the sufferings was very touching.

The question whether a secretary should collect the dues was somewhat discussed, Syke, of Cleveland, stating that he opposed devolving such work on the secretary. The subject was postponed to a future hour.

On a roll call for subscriptions for memorial expenses, copies of the proceedings, and the *Association Monthly*, Boston gave two hundred dollars and New York one thousand dollars. Great indifference to taking the *Monthly* was shown. Many societies plead heavy indebtedness. Detroit, Mich., could not give as much as usual, on account of its heavy expenses in aid of sufferers by fire.

In considering a choice of place for the next convention Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Germantown, Pa., Providence, R. I., and San Francisco, were prominently considered. The latter place was, however, unanimously fixed on.

The Committee on Resolutions reported it inexpedient to adopt the resolutions in relation to reading the Bible in schools, on the ground that it was not within the sphere of this convention to make an official declaration on any topic which does not relate directly to the work of Evangelization and bringing men by appropriate agencies to their own organization. They cited the report of the sixteenth annual convention in Washington, D. C.

At the afternoon session a provision for a standing committee on credentials was adopted. Two unfinished business on the table was then taken up. The prohibition of the use of tobacco was discussed, and was finally left, as provided for by the Convention of 1869, to the discretion of the members, although the general feeling of the meeting was that a good Christian should use it, coupled with which was a resolution making the total abstinence test of membership an amendment to the old rule of 1869, that the word "temperance" be struck out and total abstinence be substituted, and was passed.

Dr. English, of N. Y., and Messrs. Miller and Carr, of Bridgeport, Ct., Roane, Hamilton and others, participated in the debate. Mr. Rand, of South Seabrook, N. H., wanted the rule to apply both to rum and tobacco. The amendment was passed.

The secretary question was brought up and discussed at great length. Mr. Nelson, of Toledo, Ohio, spoke of having in his city young ladies as assistants, who visited boarding houses and ascertained the particulars about young men, which enabled the secretary to report to clergymen and other societies if members transferred their relations to other places.

Many important questions which had been expected to come up, were left in abeyance.

After shaking of hands, parting speeches, songs and prayers, the convention adjourned.

THE INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Prussian band arrived this morning. A public reception will take place to-morrow morning, when the English band is expected. The Coliseum is completed and ready for the grand opening of the International Festival to-morrow.

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

A meeting of the trades unions is called in Faneuil Hall on Tuesday evening in furtherance of the eight hour movement.

PEACE MEETING.

An International Peace Meeting was held in Music Hall to-night. The exercises were intended as a preliminary to the Musical Festival, which opens to-morrow. An immense audience was present.

IOWA.

A Steamboat Horror—Terrible Boiler Explosion—Partial List of the Killed and Wounded.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, June 15.—The raft boat D. A. McDonald, under command of Wall Bigelow, passed here about four o'clock P. M. yesterday, and when nearly opposite North McGregor her boilers exploded and blew all above the boiler deck into fragments. The hull immediately sank in about sixteen feet of water. The Alamaka, a transfer boat between Prairie Du Chein and McGregor, fortunately was in the landing at North McGregor, and immediately went to the assistance of the sufferers and succeeded in rescuing a number of them, who were previously wounded, and two of them have since died.

It is not definitely known how many were on board at the time of the accident, and it is impossible to ascertain at present, as the Captain and owner of the boat remained in St. Louis. As near as can be made out from the stories of those saved, there must have been between twenty-nine and thirty-five. The following is a list as far as known: Jack Kelly, killed; Daniel Hoogby, of La Crosse, badly; Pat Kelly, Amboy, dead; Hawson, La Crosse, badly hurt; Charlie Fetterson, La Crosse, badly; Pat Kelly, Amboy, badly; Jas. Morrison, St. Charles, scalded slightly; Spencer Rice, Trempeleau, slightly; Jacob Wynbonin, slightly; Wall Bigelow, acting Captain, slightly; J. Lynch Cook, of La Crosse, uninjured. Crew—Patsy Flanigan, killed; Thomas Elley, uninjured; Michael Downee, cook, of La Crosse, and John Martin, second pilot, of La Crosse, killed. Robert Solomon, the second engineer, who was on duty at the time of the explosion, and reported to be among the killed, has since turned up, badly scalded and bruised, but not seriously injured. The engineer on duty says he was attending carefully to his duty and had tried the water not more than three minutes before the explosion, and found the water in the two top gauges. He seems to think the boiler was a very inferior one, and cannot account for the explosion. The crew of the National are dragging the river now, but as yet recovered but one man, whom it was impossible to identify.

CHICAGO.

The Tyndale Murder—The Steamboat Disaster on the Mississippi.

CHICAGO, June 15.—A dispatch from Springfield confirms the report telegraphed from there some weeks since that the murderer of ex-Secretary of State Sharon Tyndale had been discovered in the person of James Caredy, a convict sent to the Illinois penitentiary a year ago for swindling a farmer in Morgan county. His term is about to expire, and Governor Palmer to-day issued a pardon for him. Immediately upon his discharge he will be arrested on a charge of the murder of Tyndale, and taken to Springfield for trial. The case has been worked up under the direction of Gov. Palmer and Hon. C. Morrison, of Springfield, who have given their personal attention to the collecting of testimony. Chas. T. Asking, a shrewd farmer living in St. Clair county, obtained the clue, and has been constantly at work in collecting the facts to make up the testimony for three days. The murder of Mr. Tyndale was one of the most mysterious ever perpetrated in the State, and caused great excitement at the time. The discovery of the murderer creates a profound sensation.

THE STEAMBOAT DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A special from McGregor, Ia., relative to the explosion of the steamer D. H. McDonald, says the scene on the boat after the explosion was terrible. The dead and dying were strewn promiscuously over the unsightly wreck of the ruined boat. Some of the dead were frightfully mangled, their clothes and flesh having been torn to shreds by the swift-winged missiles. Many of the dead and wounded were lying under heavy timbers. Their arms were broken and presented a sight sufficiently ghastly to appal even those who were used to scenes of violence and bloodshed. Many of the wounded were so badly mangled that it is an impossibility for them to survive.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The next Saengerfest will be held in Cleveland, Ohio.

—It is reported here that General Sickles is *en route* for this country.

—A Vigilance Committee has been formed in East New York, with a view of bringing to punishment the incendiaries who recently fired a number of buildings there.

—The steamer Parthia, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York; the steamer City of Baltimore, from New York, at Queenstown; the Hannover, from New York, at Southampton; and the Westphalia, from New York, at Plymouth.

Canonsburg, Pa.

CANONSBURG, June 14, 1872.

MESSRS EDITORS GAZETTE:—There will be a fair and festival in the Presbyterian Church at Canonsburg on the evening of the 18th and 19th of June. The proceeds are for the benefit of the church. A few facts concerning the church may not be uninteresting to your readers, facts that are really remarkable and worthy of notice. The church here was founded by Dr. Matthew Brown, when the chaplain to the college and the pastor of the church were one and the same, there not being enough members that were resident citizens to support an independent organization. It remained so up to the time of the removal of the college, the pastors salary being supplemented. For a long time the late Dr. Alexander Brown occupied the pulpit; when it was decided that the college was to be removed, the church felt that they must go down, but they called a meeting and requested Rev. W. F. Brown to supply the pulpit for one year, which he agreed to do, and to their great astonishment, they found they could exist. Before the year was out they, by unanimous consent, made Mr. Brown their pastor, and now the remarkable fact that for three generations, they have been allowed to have such men as the Browns to preside over their spiritual interests, encourages them to redouble their efforts to sustain their present pastor in every way worthy to stand in the place of his father and grandfather. Providence Hall, so dear to the hearts of thousands that have assembled there is their place of worship, and it is for the purpose of refitting it that the present effort is being made by the ladies

M.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Alabama Claims.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Our Future Naval Commanders.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1872.

OUR FUTURE NAVAL COMMANDERS.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which commenced on the 13th instant, closed to-day. Sixty candidates were examined, but the report of the Board as to how many were qualified for admission has not yet been received at the Navy Yard.

The practice ship Constellation, with the third and fourth classes from the Naval Academy, has sailed from Annapolis for a summer cruise along the coast. The second class has been granted leave of absence, and the graduating class will be ordered to sea on various vessels of the navy.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $427,550; for the month to date, $7,122,628; for the fiscal year, $125,340,770. The returns for the fiscal year to date have already exceeded the estimate for the entire fiscal year. It is probable that additional receipts up to the 30th will reach fully five millions.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

The Secretary of the Interior appointed James A. Garfield, of Ohio, commissioner to remove the Flat Head Indians of the Bitter Root Valley, Montana, to the general reservation in the same territory.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

The regulations under the new soldiers' and sailors' homestead law and mining act will be distributed in a few days by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1872.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

General Sickles has gone to Madrid to present his letters of recall to the Spanish Government, but no successor will be appointed until several matters in controversy, including the liberation of Dr. Houard, have been adjusted. The Spanish government is so fairly led to be convinced that Houard is an American citizen, but may release him in accordance with the request of our Government.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Letters from Earl Granville to Sir Edward Thornton, dated in May, claim that he is able to show, upon the testimony of Reverdy Johnson, corroborated by extracts cited by Secretary Fish, that for the first seven years of the discussion up to 1805, none but direct claims were known as Alabama claims, and that the indirect losses were mentioned by the American High Commissioners not as claims, but as grievances, and were mentioned only to be withdrawn from discussion.

The English mail brings copies of the appendix to the case to be presented on the part of the British Government, giving the reports of the committees appointed by the Board of Trade and Admiralty to examine the late claims contained in volume VI. of the appendix to the case of the United States. The principles on which their reports are founded are contained in or are deducible from the following assumptions or propositions:

First—That on the one hand there exists no ground for awarding any indirect damages. Secondly—That on the other hand, when once the liability to compensation for a given loss is established, such compensation is to be estimated in accordance with the well recognized principle of *restitio in integrum*, subject, however, to these considerations, as to damages: not being of too remote, contingent or speculative a character, which being common to the jurisprudence of civilized nations, are adopted by international law, and therefore seem to these committees properly applicable to the present question.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

A falling barometer, fresh to brisk and probably high south-east winds, veering to south west, and cloudy weather extend eastward from the north-west over the upper lake region to the Ohio Valley, and possibly to the lower lake region, with rain. Clear and partially cloudy weather for the southern States on Monday, with light to fresh winds, and for the New England and Middle states, rain, the northern portion of the decline, an area of low barometer is advancing eastward to Minnesota. Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

"SCIENCE UP IN A BALLOON."

Observer Sergeant Schaefler, of the Signal Service, has received orders to hold himself in readiness to make a balloon ascension from Boston on the 4th proximo, for the purpose of scientific observation of currents. The object in so is to be the first of a series inaugurated by the War Department Signal Office for the solution of questions in relation to aerial currents. Sergeant Schaefler is supplied with a complete set of instruments, and will make a formal report of the results of his observations.

STATUE OF FARRAGUT.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds give artists until the 1st of January to prepare designs for a statue of Farragut, the selection to be made thirty days thereafter.

REFUNDING TAX.

Ex-President Johnson recently received four thousand dollars as refund of tax on his salary, the same principle having been applied to President Grant under a judicial decision.

ST. LOUIS.

The Saengerfest.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Another tremendous audience greeted the singers at Saengerfest Hall to-night, although it was not so large as last night. The programme was pleasantly varied by the substitution of separate society singing for a full chorus, and gave general satisfaction, which was evinced by the heartiest applause, each piece being applauded to repetition. The pieces sung by separate societies were: "Call," by Haellner, Cleveland Maennerchor; "Awake," by Leniker, Celecia Union of Cincinnati; "O How Lovely Is Spring," by Abt, Belleville Saengerbund; "Song of Spring," by Abt, Columbus Maennerchor; "Adieu," by Shubert, Louisville Liederkranz. Each piece was encored and rapturously applauded.

After the concert a torch-light festival was given at Schneider's Garden, at which there was a great crowd of citizens, and the festivities were kept up until a late hour.

GETTYSBURG.

Meeting of Battlefield Memorial Association.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 15.—At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Battlefield Memorial Association, Gov. Geary presiding, a committee was appointed to invite a submission of plans, specifications and estimates for the erection of indication obelisks or monuments, intended to designate the plan of a portion of the movements of the corps, divisions and other important commands of the two armies during the battle of Gettysburg. These plans and proposals will be laid before a meeting to be held on the 2d of July. A resolution was unanimously passed to exclude a partisan or sectional spirit from the indications, and to make it a purely scientific work. Gov. Geary was re-elected President.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

BOSTON, June 15.—The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District have chosen Leopold Morse and Oliver Stevens, both of Boston, delegates to the Baltimore Convention, without instructions.

Not to be "Fooled" Again.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The *Evening Post* says that the gentlemen who are to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to consider as to the best means of consolidating the opposition elements to Grant will not make their meeting a meeting for the ratification of the Cincinnati nominees. They have been made *fools* of once by others, adds the *Post*, and they do not propose to come together with the deliberate intention of making fools of themselves in precisely the same way.

PHILADELPHIA.

Injunction Against Passenger Railway—Decision on the Illegal Adjournment of the House.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The Court of Common Pleas has granted a continuance of the injunction to restrain the Union Passenger Railway Company from building two additional tracks on Market street.

THE ILLEGAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

The Court decided that the illegal adjournment of the House for more than three days, without the consent of the Senate, did not work a dissolution of the Assembly, as the minority had the power to meet and enforce the attendance of absentees.

MEMPHIS.

Food for the Gallows.

MEMPHIS, June 16.—Judge Flippen, of the Criminal Court, last night sentenced Early Eason, convicted of the murder of Ed. Lisle, last summer, to be hung on the 2d of August. Charles Clinton, convicted of the murder of his wife last night, will be hung at the same time. Eason was convicted at the last term of court, but was granted a new trial by the Supreme Court. Dan Smith, colored, convicted of the murder of Wm. Merriweather, will be hung next Friday, unless pardoned or reprieved by the Governor. A strong effort is being made to have him reprieved.

—Wm. J. McCracken, one of the oldest pioneers of Western Wisconsin, died in Milwaukee on Sunday at the age of 80.

NEW YORK.

Eight Hour Movement.

RIOT IN JERSEY CITY.

Damage by the Hurricane.

SHERIFF BRENNAN'S FEES.

NEW YORK, June 15, 1872.

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

This morning a large number of Stokers made threatening demonstrations in the vicinity of the Steinway and other piano manufactories. A force of police charged on the strikers and dispersed them before an outbreak occurred.

John Fehrenbatch, of Cleveland, Ohio, President of the International Association of Machinists and Blacksmiths, this morning addressed his craftsmen in the Germania Assembly Rooms. He counseled moderation and abstinence from liquor. If the authorities established a system of organized terrorism the workingmen would not be responsible. The men are not in favor of the Paris Commune being repeated in this city.

A deputation from the Iron and Metal Workers League waited on Police Commissioner Smyth to-day, and asked if the police had orders to club inoffensive citizens. The Commissioner replied that at the present time the police had a great responsibility on them in protecting those persons engaged by strikers, and that complaints should be made in the form of a charge.

At the piano makers' meeting to-day committees were appointed to go to Philadelphia and Boston, and persuade the men there to go on a strike. A dispatch was received from New Haven that all the piano makers there struck yesterday. A number of coach makers at Brewster's struck this morning. The men employed in other shops say they will come out on a strike after receiving their wages to-night. This morning 540 men resumed work at Steinway's factory. The strikers who had gathered in the neighborhood had to be quieted, and the police chased them off with clubs. The Police Superintendent was on the ground, ordering the force not to aim for the men's heads. One of the rioters had his shoulder blade broken badly.

At a meeting in the morning the conduct of the police was bitterly denounced. Committees were appointed to wait on the Mayor and take other action to have their wrongs redressed. Most of the trade organizations held meetings to-day, and were in some instances harangued by excited speakers.

At the present about 450 blacksmiths and wheelwrights are on a strike, but 5,000 will strike on Monday. Only ten bosses have acceded to the demands of the men thus far.

At latest advices from the beleagured district all was quiet, but there are rumors of an outbreak to-night.

The sugar refineries of New York and Brooklyn have decided to suspend operations, and have recalled all their available stocks, to keep the market from a corner. The manufacturers, at their meeting to-day, resolved to go into a "lock out," which will deprive 3,000 men of work.

A REMUNERATIVE OFFICE.

The *Times* declares that Sheriff Brennan charges one dollar and fifty cents for an arrest, which the law allows but fifty cents for commitments. At fifty cents, the *Times* says, the sheriff's fees would amount to forty-four thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars, but Brennan, it alleges, collected seventy-seven thousand three hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents, in addition to seventy-three thousand three hundred and ninety dollars and fifty cents for fees and expenses, making a total of one hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and twelve dollars and fifty-one cents, for 1871.

DAMAGE BY THE HURRICANE.

There was considerable damage done by the hurricane yesterday. Many persons, in both New York and Brooklyn, were injured, and in the latter city two persons were killed.

At Winfield, Long Island, a bell tower fell on a train of cars, demolishing a portion of the train. None of the passengers were injured.

At Jersey City, the grain store house of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad was blown down, causing a loss of several thousand dollars.

THE BOSTON JUBILEE.

The German Military Music Corps of Berlin, destined for Gilmore's Jubilee, arrived this morning, and met with a cordial reception by their German friends. Strauss, the well-known opera director, and others, made speeches. They went to Boston to-night.

LEFT THE COUNTRY.

After a sharp search for La Grave, the swindling merchant, the detectives have come to the conclusion that he is not in the country. It is believed that he carried away two hundred thousand dollars in cash this morning.

WHISKY INDICTMENTS.

A number of indictments of the Grand Jury of the United States Court, were returned to-day. After listening to a few witnesses' arguments, Judge Thirman adjourned the court.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

Gen. Franklin, Gen. J. R. Hawley, of the Hartford *Courant*, Sir Bache Cunard, Ole Bull, and several delegates to the International Prison Congress sailed to-day for Europe.

ALLEGED FORGERS ACQUITTED.

Lawyers A. K. Reavy and George H. Thomas were to-day acquitted of the charge of forgery, for which they have been on trial several days.

UNION SQUARE NATIONAL BANK.

The depositors of the Union Square National Bank were paid a final dividend of fifty per cent. to-day.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1872.

RIOT IN JERSEY CITY.

At six o'clock last evening Matherson & Wirchen's sugar refinery, in Jersey City, struck for an advance of wages, demanding $2.50 instead of $1.75 a day. The proprietors anticipated trouble, and a dispatch was sent to police headquarters. Chief McWilliams and a squad of thirty men were sent to the place of meeting. When they arrived the ring leaders of the mob were endeavoring to incite the crowd to take summary measures and tear the office down. With some trouble the mob was forced into Beaumen street. In front of a liquor store they made a stand, refusing to move any further. The police were ordered to charge, but the mob withstood the shock, and for several minutes appeared to have the best of it. The police then drew their revolvers, and a cry arose that they intended to fire, whereon the crowd broke and took refuge in houses on the street and in a steel factory. After the street was cleared several of the mob were found disabled, having been struck down by policemen's batons. Officer Eaton was knocked down by a blow on the head from a bung starter, which, it is feared, will result in concussion of the brain. For half an hour after the rally the men assembled in crowds on street corners, but they gradually dispersed, and shortly before eight o'clock the police were withdrawn. Johnson, one of the disabled rioters, is believed to be the man who struck Officer Eaton.

THE ERIE RAILWAY PRESIDENCY.

Considerable speculation was indulged in yesterday as to the precise merits of the rumored movements of the Erie Railway Board of Directors. It is stated, not on very good authority, that Gen. Dix is to be removed from the Presidency, and Gen. McClellan appointed to the position. As the latter is now President of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, it is claimed that he cannot accept the Presidency of the Erie.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

The bakers are thoroughly organizing, preparatory to a strike for twelve hours instead of sixteen. The furriers formed a protective league, and arranged a scale of prices for work. They notified their employers that if this scale is not adopted by Wednesday next, they will strike. A number of pump makers and moulders struck in Brooklyn yesterday. The metal and slate roofers there will strike to-morrow. Nearly all the iron works men in Brooklyn are on a strike.

RECEPTION OF THE BRITISH BAND.

The British Grenadier Guards band arrived this morning in the City of Brussels, and were received on board the steamer Wm. E. Fleecher, in the lower bay, by Colonel Frank Howe, who had engaged Grafulla's Seventh regiment band for the occasion. The band, out of uniform, went to the Astor House, and took the night express for Boston.

COLORED MAN MURDERED.

A colored man named Wm. Oliver was murdered at Flatbush last night. Two negroes named Jacob Anderson, the murderer, and Jno. W. Johnson, a supposed accessory, have been arrested.

LIBEL SUIT DECIDED.

The libel suit of A. W. Lockwood against James Edsall resulted in a verdict of $3,000 for the plaintiff, who was charged with swindling the city in dealings with the broken Tammany ring.

OIL EXPLOSION.

The front wall of the oil refinery of Jenny & Son, of Williamsburg, was demolished yesterday by the explosion of an agitator. The employes were uninjured.

BRITISH MUSIC FOR BOSTON.

The steamship City of Brussels arrived this morning with the British Grenadier Guard band, Dan Godfrey leader, *en route* to the Boston jubilee.

STOKES' TRIAL.

To-morrow is the day set down for the trial of Edward S. Stokes. It is more than probable that the proceeding of a jury will be commenced.

TRIAL OF JUDGE M'CUNN.

Several persons have been subpoenaed to appear at Albany, on Wednesday, to testify relative to the charges against Judge McCunn.

FIRE.

The glass warehouse of Roosevelt & Son, 94 Maiden Lane, was damaged $10,000 by fire last night.

BREWERY SEIZED.

Meyer's brewery, on Essex street, was seized yesterday by revenue officers.

ALBANY.

Sentences Commuted.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 16.—The Government, under the law of 1860, which reduced sentences of persons convicted of murder to imprisonment for life whose death warrants were not signed within a year after conviction, has made such formal commutations in the cases of Marion Hall, Patrick Brady, Moses Lowerberg and Harvey Doane, convicted in 1862, and James Hewhall, convicted in 1861.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Savings Banks and Taxes—The Taxes to be Collected on the Contigent Fund—A Test Case.

Some days since the GAZETTE published the announcement that Judge McKennan had given his decision in the case of the United States against the Dollar Savings Bank of this city. As the case is a test one and virtually disposes of over fifty similar cases in various parts of the country, we publish the decision in full:

THE UNITED STATES } In the Circuit Court
vs. } of the United States
THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK } West. Dist. of Pa.

MCKENNAN, CIRCUIT J.

The special verdict returned by the jury in this case finds action that the defendant "is a banking institution, chartered by the laws of Pennsylvania, without stockholders or capital stock, and doing the business of receiving deposits to be invested for the sole benefit of its depositors," and it presents the question whether the undistributed earnings of such an institution, which were placed semi-annually to the credit of a fund to be retained under its charter for the security of its depositors is subject to taxation.

The solution of this question is furnished by the 9th Section of the Act of Congress of July 13, 1866 (stat. at Large, vol. 14, page 138), by which the 120th Section of the Act of June 30, 1864, is repealed, and it is enacted, "that there shall be levied and collected a tax of five per centum on all dividends in scrip or money thereafter declared due, wherever and whenever the same shall be payable to stockholders, policy holders, or depositors of parties transacting the business of banks, whether citizens or aliens, as part of the earnings, income or gains of any *Bank*, Trust Company, *Savings Institution*, and of any Fire, Marine, Life, or Inland Insurance Company, either stock or mutual, under whatever name or style known or called, in the United States or Territories, whether specially incorporated or existing under general laws, *and on all undistributed sums made or added during the year to their surplus or contingent funds.* By a proviso to this sub-section, however, it is declared that "the annual or semi-annual interest allowed or paid to the depositors in Savings Banks or Savings Institutions" shall not be considered as dividends. This leaves the undistributed sums made or added during the year to the contingent funds of these institution liable to the tax, and, even if the meaning of the proviso in this part of the section be as all doubtful, clearly indicates the intention of Congress to subject to taxation all the annual earnings of such institutions, except that portion of them which is allowed to depositors as interest on their deposits.

Having a contingent fund, made up of surplus undistributed earnings, the defendant, by the express terms of the Act, is liable to the tax of five per cent. thereby imposed upon the annual increment of this fund. Nor does it affect the question, that this fund is held as an authorized security for depositors; the Act makes its liability to taxation to depend upon the fact that it is to be "retained under its charter," and not upon the purpose for which these earnings are withheld from periodical distribution.

It is not denied that this is the effect of the section above quoted, taken by itself, but it is contended that it is modified by the 116th section with another part of the section, (14 Stat. at Large 126) amending the 120th section of the Act of 1866, and that by the proviso thereto the fund in question is exempted from the tax claimed. That proviso is as follows: "Provided, that this section shall not apply to associations which are taxed under and by virtue of the Act" to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof; and the deposits in savings institutions known as Provident Institutions, Savings Banks, Savings Funds or savings institutions, having no capital stock and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation to the association or company, *shall be exempt from the tax on so much of their deposits as they have invested in securities of the United States, and in the bonds of States or municipal corporations, or in the name of any one person*, and the returns required to be made by such Provident Institutions and Savings Banks after July 1866, shall be made on the first Monday of January and July of each year, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. "In the body of the sub-section a monthly tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent. per annum, is imposed upon the average amount of deposits, subject to the duty aforesaid, in any bank, association, company or corporation engaged in the business of banking; and it is now plain that the proviso, by the general terms of the enactment, all persons engaged in banking are subjected to this tax upon deposits, the proviso exempts from it so much of the deposits with a special class of institutions, as may be invested in Government securities, or as do not exceed $500, in the name of any one person, no doubt on account of the beneficial character of such investment, and as a concession to the depositors of small sums.

Now the tax in controversy is imposed upon *earnings*, and, in the case of savings institutions, only upon so much of them as may remain after deducting allowances to depositors as interest on their deposits. Recognizing the inevitable, the Act establishes a provident adjustment of the tax by which the stipulated gains of the depositors are not abridged. But because the same considerate liberality induced a partial exemption of deposits found invested in bonds, it does not follow that the proviso which secures it, is to be extended beyond the subject to which it is appropriated, or the context which it expressly qualifies. By no latitude of implication can this be done, where both the subject and the rate of taxation to which it is sought to apply the proviso, are different from those to which it expressly relates. In the one case the tax is imposed upon surplus earnings, and at the rate of five per cent.; in the other upon deposits, at the rate of one half of one per cent. Now the proviso exempts from the latter tax deposits with institutions named, which are invested in certain securities, and are of limited amount in the names of single individuals. It refers exclusively to the tax, and restricts its imposition as stated, and it has no necessary relation to any other tax imposed by the Act. It cannot, therefor, by implication, be made more comprehensive than its terms import, or be extended beyond the scope within which both its reason and its subject confine it.

But it is urged that, as "Provident Institutions"—to which it is alleged the corporation defendant belongs—are named in the proviso and not in the sub-section imposing the tax upon earnings, they are excluded from the imposition of this tax. Whether a distinct class by institutions is thus described, or whether they are generically the same as the others named in the proviso, is altogether immaterial. If they are not banks or savings institutions their earnings are not taxable. But, as before mentioned, the defendant here is properly found to be a savings institution, and, as such expressly designated by this Act, its surplus earnings are subject to taxation.

The United States is, therefore, entitled to judgment for the amount of tax in arrear.

Upon this sum interest is claimed, but I do not think it is allowable. Although it does not appear on the record that it has been orally agreed by the counsel, that the defendant was not reprehensible in default, but that its refusal to pay the tax claimed was induced by the inconsistent action and the conflicting opinions of the Internal Revenue Department as to its liability, and its reasonable desire, therefore, to have this judicially determined. Under such circumstances interest ought not to be exacted. But besides this, a specific penalty is imposed

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. P. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. KELLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 24 District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Shaler.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MacCONNELL, | J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. DUNLAVEY, | MATTHEW STANLEY,
THOMAS EWING, | THOMAS HOWARD.

Bonds Frankfort at 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 113⅞@114.

THE *Post* is now trimming its sails for the Greeley current, and hardly doubts but it will support the old *Tribune* philosopher since stranger things than that have happened before.

MR. GREELEY thinks Colfax should have been renominated. How about his advocacy of the "one term principle?" or was that only to apply to Presidential candidates? He evidently doesn't believe in half a loaf.

SENATOR BILLINGFELT of Lancaster will be nominated by the Republicans for Congress from that district, Mr. Dickey, the present member, having declined a renomination. He will be elected, and will make an excellent member.

IT is given out, and thus far the statement has not been contradicted, that Secretary Boutwell aspires to the successorship of our next Vice President in the United States Senate. Massachusetts would honor herself and the whole nation by sending such a man to the place.

OUR *luminary*, speaking of Forney says, tearfully:

"Many a time have we appealed to him to come up to our assistance against Cameron, but every time he was found on the other side."

Boo hoo. When it wanted him to fight Cameron he wouldn't do it; now when it doesn't want him to—perverse creature—he pitches in. Poor *luminary*.

A GOOD FRIEND complains that we don't "pitch into" the Democracy hard enough. Poor fellows, we pity their forlorn condition. Without organization they are endeavoring to hitch on to the tail of cast-off Republicans, and by that means get into office and respectability. How can we find it in our hearts to "pitch into" them. We never strike an enemy when he is down. Wait until after the Baltimore fiasco; then canvass will then be warm enough. As it is now there is no one to "pitch into."

THE REPUBLICANS of the New Hampshire Legislature, in caucus to determine the choice of the party for United States Senator, threw overboard the two principal competitors, Senator Patterson and Hon. E. H. Rollins, and nominated a new man in Bainbridge Wadleigh, of Hillsborough. He received 152 votes on the fifth ballot, to 36 for Patterson and 18 scattering. Mr. Wadleigh is a member of the present Legislature of New Hampshire, and has been a member for the past eight years. He is a lawyer of high standing in the State. The election takes place to-morrow, and of course he will be elected.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, David A. Wells, Carl Schurz and other free-trade supporters of the Cincinnati movement have called a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to consider the situation. It is openly broached by some within the inner circle that the intention is to force Greeley to withdraw, or failing in that, to fight him bitterly. Horace has nothing now to depend upon but Democratic support, and if he shall fail to get the endorsement of the Baltimore gentlemen, he will be undone. "The way of the transgressor is hard." On the other hand, there are decided grounds for believing that should he be nominated at Baltimore, there will be a bolt, headed by McClellan and Voorhees; and should he fail there, a bolt of the Southern Democrats will ensue. The situation grows intensely interesting to outsiders.

THE *Congressional Globe* is about the most absurd publication printed in the English language, even at its best, as a *verbatim* reporter of every word said in Congress. The expunging of speeches made and printing of speeches never made emphasizes its ridiculousness, but even this climax has been exceeded. Just before Congress organized Mr. Beck got permission to reply to a speech by Mr. Dawes on financial questions; then Mr. Kerr was given permission to put in a rejoinder to Mr. Dawes, if he should deem it necessary. In justice, Messrs. Dawes and Beck will be allowed to take a further hand, and then it would be the heighth of cruelty to choke off Kerr. Here is a whole summer's work in the *Globe* blocked out by three of the most profile producers of oratory in Congress. It is possible the result may be beneficial, however, and originate a demand from the people for the abolition of the paper that will not be disregarded.

"ATTICUS," the correspondent of the Harrisburgh *Telegraph*, replies to Forney's despatch in a double leaded note, as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1872.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

SIR: Forney winces under the specified denunciation of his treachery to Grant, and his sale to the Greeley interest. None who knew him will be astonished if, taking counsel of his fright, he should fail at the last instance to carry out the corrupt bargain. But he is in the clutches of a merciless man, who detests him thoroughly, and it is scarcely conceivable that M'Clure will let go his grasp, and so fail to aid the gang he is now serving, and, at the same moment, destroy a political pander whom he despises.

But in dealing with a corrupt coward M'Clure may be forced to content himself with all he can get, and so lose, in great part, what he has paid for. And indeed many careful observers are of the opinion that more harm can be done to the Republican party by allowing Forney to maintain a *quasi* adherenee to it than demand his open severance now. Forney is not considered in this contingency. He must come out whenever his owner orders him, and if he is spared this open humiliation, it must be taken as an act of grace, and of grace alone. I will watch this affair narrowly and you shall have the earliest information as to its development. Depend on my ability to furnish you with every particular of this bargain and sale. The secrets of the conspirators are given me promptly and exactly, and no care can keep them from the eye of your correspondent.

THE actual expenses of the government last year, exclusive of interest on the debt, pensions and other claims growing out of the war, were only six millions more than they were in 1860 under Buchanan's the cheap man, (ten cent Jamie). The expenses last year *per capita* were $1.76, and in 1869 were $1.95. In the list of expenditures for 1871, is included as item amounting to $11,000,000 for public buildings made necessary by the growth of the country. In 1860 this item was but $3,000,000. Deduct the difference from the expenses of 1871 and we find the following favorable exhibit:

Year.	Population.	Expenditures.	Per Capita.
1860	31,443,321	58,489,037.16	1.86
1871	38,555,983	67,117,332.43	1.48

Proving that Grant's administration is a more economical one than Buchanan's.

The following table exhibits the figures since 1840, and are compiled from authentic sources. As stated above, the figures for 1871 exclude interest on the debt, pensions, and some other war claims not chargeable to this administration:

Year.	Population.	Expenditures.	Per Capita.
1800	5,305,925	$10,813,971.01	$2.03
1810	7,259,814	8,474,753.57	1.17
1820	9,638,131	18,285,554 89	1.89
1830	12,866,020	15,142,108.26	1.17
1840	17,069,453	24,314,518.19	1.42
1850	23,191,876	40,948,383.12	1.76
1860	31,443,321	61,402,408.64	1.95
1871	38,555,983	67,851,091.48	1.76

This remarkable exhibit will completely stop the mouths of babblers about the extravagance of the administration of General Grant, while it reveals a healthy condition of the economy of the government.

For further information on the subject, see the speech of Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, published in the *Globe* of June 5th.

AN ELECTION MADE EASY.

The Chicago *Tribune* figures up to its own satisfaction the election of Mr. Greeley, accepting his nomination at Baltimore as an already established fact. It arrives at its conclusion about the result in November by giving Greeley all the late slave holding States except South Carolina: New York and Pennsylvania added will make a majority in the Electoral College. It is not worth while to discuss these figures. One of the easiest things in the world is to take the electoral table and figure up a majority by virtue of probabilities and ifs and ands. Presidents are elected that way every four years who never get inside the White House. If the *Tribune* would have taken the vote at the last elections in the several States, as a basis for its calculations, [illegible] have reached an entirely different result, and elected General Grant by a larger popular majority and fully as large an electoral majority as he received in 1868; and there would have been infinitely more sense in this method of calculation, founded on solid facts, than that by which the wish fathers the thought.

Yet, with all its apparent self-satisfaction as to the result in October, the soul of the *Tribune* is afflicted with one great grief. It is fearful the Republicans, liberal and otherwse, are not coming up to the scratch in sufficient numbers to entitle them to the credit of the victory it figures out, when it shall have been obtained. "Let it not be said," it piteously moans, "that Greeley owed his election to Democrats." Is not this forecasting rather in conflict with the *Tribune's* triumphant election of Mr. Greeley on paper, in view of the fact that it has devoted columns to demonstrating the absolute impotency of the Democratic party, as a party, in the approaching election.

Purely in the interest of civil service reform, we suppose, the *Tribune* insists that the Liberal Republicans must arouse themselves, wherever they can be found, and take precedence in the canvass, because—and here comes in the point of the article—although Horace will 'follow his convictions of right and policy, fearlessly without regard whether more Democrats than Republicans vote for him,' yet "an administration consists not merely of its head, but its members and followers." The inference is plain, and the hint palpable: if the Democrats are not to monopolize the good things, shape the policy, and control the action of the Greeley administration, the Liberal Republicans must sound the hew-gag and blow the hurdy-gurdy, and that right speedily. On the whole, the *Tribune* article, instead of being in reality a hopeful one, is a confession of weakness and despair. It elects Greeley, but in the same breath don't want it said he "owed his election to Democrats," and this, after proving time and time again the impossibility of the Democrats electing any body as President. Hence the piteous call on the Liberal Republicans, but they don't respond.

ONWARD AND UPWARD.

The respectable old political fossil,—a worthy gentleman by the way, personally—who at present does the heavy writing for our Virgin alley neighbor, is prone to dwell upon the times of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, Tyler and others long since passed to their rest, and endeavors to contrast the present unfavorably with the things of the past. Our old friend forgets that there have been great changes in the governmental and commercial policies of the nation since the times when these men lived. As well might he attempt to fit on to his present rounded and manly chest the waistcoat he wore "some fifty years ago." Why man, have you been asleep all these years, and not yet learned that the nation has been growing and changing, tearing down old worn out and decayed notions, doctrines and institutions, and building up new and better ones? Slavery is dead and gone forever, and yet when you "were young and in your prime," it was one the corner stones of the Democratic party, one of the rotten pillars upon which your faith in the destiny of the *free* Republic rested, the brazen idol you cherished, which, with iconoclastic hands, the young Republican party dashed to earth and destroyed. Do you want it replaced, along with the other defunct gods of the old Democratic *regime*? Our national bank system, the work of the young party which you so much dread, justly prized for its many excellent privileges and benefits to the people, would hardly have received the approval of your model President "old Hickory," or of his followers. Do you oppose it? Our greenback currency—the opposite of the theories of "old Bullion," another of your ancient gods—has proved beneficent to the great body of the public, although it is the work of the modern party of progress, and so we might go on. Pull the scales from your eyes "old fossil," look around you, and learn that we are a great, prosperous, proud and happy people, with wise laws and law-givers; stop dreaming of the dead past, and view the glories and successes of the present. Speak for *this* generation, and let those of the past alone, content with drawing therefrom the inspiration and precepts that are applicable to the present needs and circumstances.

The world learns nothing from such dreamers, the onward march of civilization stays not, but looks upon them only with pity. The great achievements of the future are to be wrought out by the earnest workers found in such progressive organizations as the Republican party. Of what use in sighing, then, over the departures of the country from the teachings of our fathers, whose surroundings were so entirely different from our own? Had they lived until the present, they now, as long ago, would be found among the pioneers of progress toward the ultimate destiny of the Republic. "Live and learn," Oh! sage of the quill: fall in line with the advance guard, and strive to direct all progress toward reform. "Auld lang syne" is pleasant for an evening's pastime, but it does not make bread and butter. "Drive ahead," and "stare fate in the face," are the watchwords of the present. Wake up, old boy.

THE FRENCH WAR SPOIL IN GERMANY.

The war indemnity paid by France to Germany is the largest sum ever paid by one country to another in so short a time. The grand total, exclusive of certain amounts of unadjusted interest, amounts to 1,441,487,501 thalers, or reduced to American gold something over one thousand and fifty-two millions of dollars ($1,052,286,-21[illegible]2). This puts the finances of the German empire on a very substantial and comfortable basis, and will permit the repair of the ravages of war, increase of the national armament, payment of pensions, etc., without resort to taxation, and still leave a splendid balance in the imperial treasury for distribution among the several German States and to meet future emergencies.

A Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* gives a detailed statement of the uses made of the golden stream flowing from France, by the Imperial Government. M. Thiers received back five millions of dollars as the price of the Alsace-Lorraine railways. The first disbursement made in Germany was twenty-eight millions of dollars to indemnify corporations and private persons for damages sustained by military operations: four and a half million dollars was paid for losses sustained by German ship owners; a million and a half to Germans expelled from France; three millions to the families of the Landwehr; eight and a half millions to increase the rolling stock on the railways of the annexed provinces; and thirty millions of dollars was set apart as a reserve fund against the next campaign, the Prussian reserve fund of nearly the same amount thus being done away with; pensions, eleven millions dollars; to reimburse the custom house, fifteen millions of dollars, and seven millions has been deposited in the exchequer of the empire, to meet all deficiencies in prompt collection of the revenue hereafter. These sums, disposed of by special laws enacted during the last eighteen months, amount to about $176,000,000.

A bill has just been introduced in the imperial parliament to dispose of the remainder of the indemnity amounting to over seven hundred millions of dollars. It is mainly to be divoted to the construction of fortresses and military buildings in Alsace and Lorraine, and the increase of the efficiency of the army and navy. What is left in the hands of the government will be distributed among the States of the German Empire: three-fourths of the sum to be divided in proportion to the number of men equipped for the war by the local governments, and the remaining fourth to be distributed according to the inhabitants of the various States. This arrangement confers an overplus of something like one and a half millions of dollars on the South German States—the armies of which did not come up to their full percentage—at the expense of the wealthier North. The law will gradually fill to overflowing the treasuries of the different States of the empire, enable a reduction of taxation and what is though a great deal of in Germany, permit the Department of Public Instruction to reap some of the benefits of the golden stream.

Certainly all this presents German finances in a glowing light, and in financial solvency places that empire at the head of European nations; but it is a striking fact that this increase of national wealth has had no effect in staying German immigration to the United States. It is now—and has been for half a year—setting in at an unprecedented rate, and while the imperial treasury may make a brilliant showing, the empire itself is losing a source of national wealth, in the hundreds of thousands of hardy and industrious emigrants who annually find their way to this country, of far greater moment to the power of the nation than the indemnity exacted from France. This is our gain, and the Emperor William's loss, and for it we are indebted in a great measure to the unrelenting conscription laws of the empire. It is the price paid for the position of Germany as the great military power of Europe.

POLITICS IN CINCINNATI.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, June 12, 1872.

We find such a diversity of political sentiment existing in this city that it is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion in regard to the situation, and only approximate results can be put forward with any degree of confidence. The tendency, notwithstanding the excellent support of the opposition, is strongly in favor of the present administration, and we feel no hesitancy in saying that Grant will carry this portion of the State with such a majority as will be eminently satisfactory. The assurance is that Greeley although supported by such journals as the Cincinnati *Commercial* (whose political influence is something to wonder at,) the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, &c., has little or no strength here. The Cincinnati representative of the *Gazette* has been going about interviewing the different elements, and presents as a result the following:

THE GERMAN ELEMENT.

We find, will strongly endorse the Philadelphia nominees. The gentleman with whom the reporter engaged in conversation is a very intelligent and straightforward representative of this nationality, and expressed himself on the situation as though he was conversant with the facts.

"Will your people ratify the Philadelphia nomination?" asked the correspondent.

"As an individual, I cannot express the opinion of the entire German population of the country. My personal experience, however, is such that I cannot fee! at all backward in saying that he will secure our hearty co-operation."

"What are your objections to Mr. Greeley?"

"We do not object to him on account of his temperance principles, as by so doing we would put ourselves in the position of a very intemperate, drinking community, with the welfare of the country as a merely secondary consideration, but we do object to him on account of his speculative theorizing. For my part I fail to see the necessity of such philosophical ideas, what we desire is one who will not pick up every theory that comes along and 'harp' on it until some other man who can represent the masses, and who will do real, true *good* for the country, and that one is Grant."

"How about Carl Shurz, do you not think that he will influence some of your people to take the opposition?"

"We, as a reorganized 'element,' would certainly not acknowledge ourselves subservient to an individual, he may have some influence, I do not doubt it, but then you must take into consideration, the fact that the Germans are a thinking people, and can act and think for themselves. I do admire his masterly oratory, which is unquestionably very influental, but as he has not as yet defined his position, as long as he stays 'on the fence' he can do no harm."

"Do you think that Grant will secure the majority of the German vote?"

"I do, and I most sincerely hope that we may see him occupying the Presidential chair for another term."

THE COLORED ELEMENT.

I next called upon a cololored gentleman, who has travelled extensively through the South, and is perhaps as thoroughly conversant with the situation, as any one in the United States. He has a large influence among the negroes, and does what is correct, supports Grant.

"Have you any objections to expressing yourself upon the question of Presidential preference?" asked the *Gazette* reporter.

He having replied in the negative, the following conversation ensued:

"What is your opinion of Grant's prospects among the colored people of the South?"

"It is, that they will vote almost as a unit for him. The ones who have been voting the Democratic ticket, will perhaps vote for Greeley, but, as they do not number, anything to speak of, their vote against Grant, will not amount to much."

WHAT HE KNOWS OF THE SOUTH.

"I know something about the colored people of the South," continued he, "having traveled through a greater part of the Southern States, when their minds are made up it is very hard to change them. They have unbounded confidence in Grant, in fact, I have heard them express a high regard for him—that it would be simply useless, to attempt to change them to Greeley. They have an idea, and I think it is a correct one; that at one time Greeley endeavored to send them out of the country. This was after the war, and they cling to this idea so tenaciously, that it is impossible, however great the influence be, which is brought out by the opposition, to make them believe different. Grant, has done more for them, than any other one and in this instance, that there are exceptions to every rule, is made evident, the pen, was'nt mightier than the sword, then.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE NORTH.

"As an evidence," said he, "of the good feeling toward Grant in the North, take that spontaneous outburst of sentiment at Greenwood Hall a short time ago; the demonstration was one which will long be remembered, such a disposition was manifested, to support Grant, that it left no question about the subject of his popularity among the Northern colored people."

"Do you think that he will receive your entire support?"

"With the exceptions I have mentioned, he will."

THE IRISH VOTE.

Many of this nationality here will vote Greeley. I can find no reason for their so doing. There appears to be some one in authority who is directing and influencing them; who this is, I do not feel myself at liberty to make public, however I am fully and firmly satisfied in my own mind upon this subject; he is a recognized wire puller, and lobbyist, and it is plainly evident that he has some personal interest in the election. In conversation with a gentleman of the Celtic persuasion, he said that Greeley would undoubtedly receive the majority of their votes; they were opposed to Grant on principle. I could get him to converse upon the subject, but could not glean any reliable or definite information as to why they were opposed to the Philadelphia nominee; "principle" was all the further he would go. He was, perhaps, afraid of committing himself, and felt some delicacy in explaining his ideas.

THE EFFECT OF THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

After the convention, the expressions of disgust at their action, were very numerous. It did not suit many of the participants who had so fixed their minds upon the nomination of Adams, that any other person would do. How they were sufficiently influenced to nominate Greeley, is something that will remain a mystery. I find here many who were warm supporters of the Liberal movement before the session of the convention, but who now freely avow their intention of supporting Grant.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Many await the action of this convention, as it is impossible to determine their course. Expressions of preference, will, until this convention shall have declared their intentions, remain passive. I would cordially recommend the importation, or rather the "trotting out" of the rare and radiant Redfield, the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who as a prophet is something truly great. He once prophesied that Bill Stokes would occupy the guibernatorial chair. He missed it a little—Bill went to jail. "ANDERSON."

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

IS IT not significant that Greeley, although he has taken back nearly everything he has said within the last forty years, has never yet disavowed his secession sentiments.

THE *Tablet*, the ablest Roman Catholic journal in the country, is sorry that Bennett, who is a member of the Church, "has not left behind him a worthier monument than a newspaper great in everything but principle."

THE Indians are not so badly off for land after all. Statistics given in the Kansas Magazine, show that 50,000 Indians possess 14,681,186 or 65,142 square miles, or an area of about 800 acres to each man, woman and child.

THE latest sensation in medical circles in Ohio is the cure of consumption by the use of kerosene. That's nothing; we have some of the non-explosive kind here that will cure forever in the patient, every ill that flesh is heir to.

HEARING the news that New York has eighteen hundred street cleaners at work on its streets, sadly recalls the apathy in this matter in our city. We doubt if there is a city of its size in the Union with as filthy streets as Pittsburgh.

AN Englishman has invented a machine for straightening noses. As every man is supposed to follow his nose, that chap has a fortune in England if he can only induce Gladstone and his followers to adopt it that they may be led out of their present winding ways, into straight paths.

REALLY now we would suppose the readers of the Baltimore *American* had had enough of the fulminations of that journal against Rev. Dr. Huston—even laying aside the matter of his guilt or innocence. The *American* man seems to fire himself up daily, and apparently just now knows no road except that which leads to Huston.

A FEW practical women of San Francisco are trying to solve the problem of woman's work and wages in that city, by the establishment of the Women's Pacific Publishing Company, with a capital of $25,000, all contributed by women, and the whole concern from cellar to the composing room managed and all the work done by women. The enterprise gives good promise of success.

IT IS a noticable fact that the last balance sheet between England and the United States of imports and exports is against us. For the last ten months our imports have been $342,000,000, against only $222,127,281 of exports, showing a difference against us of $119,872,619. To adjust this difference gold is now demanded, and is going forward to the damaging amount of $4,000,000 per week. An enumeration of the leading articles of export to this country shows that on twenty-two articles the increase has been in the first four months of the year more than three and one-third million pounds. On the other hand, in the important cotton and breadstuffs, the articles we sell most largely to England, the decrease has been more than six and three-quarter millions of pounds, making a difference at both ends of more than ten million pounds, or fifty million dollars.

NOW YOU SEE ME; NOW YOU DON'T. WILL THE *Commercial* BOLT? We find the following in the *Commercial* of Saturday last. What do Mr. Hare's friends think of it? Does the *Commercial* intend to support the independent ticket?

"WM. M. Gormly, Esq., life long Republican, an original Underground Railway man, an unswerving friend of the negro, the man through whose championship our colored fellow-citizens secured admission to the Minersville public schools, has been stricken from the list of the Republican Executive Committee for Allegheny conty, because a large number of respectable citizens are circulating and signing a call for him to permit the use of his name as an independent citizens' candidate for Sheriff. But the document moves on and grows rapidly, men of all parties are putting their names to it, and we grieve for the ring while we say it: men who don't often dabble in politics are giving their earnest attention to this matter, believing that Capt. Gormly would make a better Sheriff than any we have had for many a long day."

THE New York *Nation* says: "There is at the North only a visible accession to the Greeley ranks of any men of weight and prominence of any party, on the distinct ground that they consider him, on his own merits, a desirable man for the Presidency; and there is no doubt that the canvass is seriously damaging him in the eyes of the silent mass who do not write to the papers or send telegrams."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compuited from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. D. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zur.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

POLITICAL NOTES.

ALL the Tennessee Congressmen are candidates for re-election except Horace Maynard, Republican. Andy Johnson is thrown in at large.

EX-SENATOR SAULSBURY, of Delaware, says his State will go for Grant and Wilson as against Greeley and Brown. The ex-Senator is one of the old line Democrats.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, like the New York *Tribune*, is quoted by the Democratic journals of the State with approbation. And the *Press* says it is laboring for the success of Republican principles.

THE New York *Times* proposes some developments in regard to Senator Fenton, and announces forthcoming affidavits that will prove most damaging to his character. It is reported that a pamphlet is preparing which reviews his career from a young man.

THE refusal of the Democratic paper to raise the Buckalew banner in Montour county, and the coolness with which some other Democratic papers have received the nomination—one of them, the *Democratic Sentinel*, published at his home,—does not warrant the friends of Mr. Buckalew in claiming for him great popularity, even in his own party.

Sickness of Forty Years' Duration Cured.

The cure related below is one of a very remarkable kind, on account of its long duration, and is well worthy of the attention of all those who may be afflicted with chronic disease of any kind, showing clearly that all such cases can be cured. It is that of Jacob Wagner, a respectable farmer, aged 63 years, of New Sewickley township, who has been in gradually failing health for a period of about forty years. The disease manifested itself by a continued cough and a wasting state of health, which, about the beginning of last October, culminated in an attack which showed that the lungs were becoming seriously affected. Mr. Wagner, in this state of his case, applied to Dr. Keyser, of this city, who, by a system of medicine of a restorative kind, has completely cured him and restored him to a state of health to which he has been a stranger for many long and weary years. His cure is thorough and complete, and evinces an amount of skill and perseverance in the treatment of such cases, by Dr. Keyser, which is rarely if ever attained in a life time. The cure was chiefly effected by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and is another of the many instances of the wonderful restorative power of that medicine, in the cure of every disease of long standing, especially those in which the pulmonary organs and the blood are deteriorated.

DR. KEYSER'S office is at 167 Liberty street, in the rear of his Drug store, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday's at night.

A treatise on Lung Diseases sent wherever it is wanted.

je10:s75

WHAT THE WEAK NEED.

Who do the debilitated and feeble dread the summer? It is because heat is an exhausting element, and they are not in a condition to bear the new drain upon their languid systems, which they think must necessarily commence with the warm weather. But cannot this evil be obviated? Most indubitably it can. What these weaklings need—in fact, what nine-tenths of us need at the season—is an accession of physical vigor, and this desideratum can be secured, with absolute certainty, by a course of the mightiest, yet mildest, of all vegetable tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Thousands of men of business, mechanics, professional men, break down partially or wholly, under their summer labors, simply because they have neglected to reinforce the powers of nature in this way. To persons who use the celebrated invigorant and corrective regularly in hot weather, the exhaustion which excessive heat is apt to produce under other circumstances is unknown. They are not troubled with nausea, their appetites are good, their digestion excellent, and their habit of body all that can be desired. This for twenty years has been the uniform testimony of all who have taken the Bitters as a summer tonic and alterative. Its efficacy is due to the rare and scrupulous teachings of experimental science, with which its medicinal ingredients have been called from the vegetable kingdom, the admirable proportions in which they are combined and the unequalled purity of its stimulative basis.

Saratoga Excelsior Spring Water.

Always fresh, received every day direct from the Springs. We find the water

THE NICEST, PUREST AND BEST

In the market. We sell from one to two barrels every day. We have also Kissingen, Congress, Vichy, Blue Lick and the finest Soda Water in the city. Syrups made strictly from the fruit. We also are the agents for the celebrated Mount Clemens Mineral Water, one of the greatest waters known. In fact, we are the leading headquarters for Mineral and Soda Waters.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO., DRUGGISTS,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

C. Arbuthnot, W. T. Shannon, J. G. Stephenson.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
OFFER
Best Stock in the City
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET.

Buyers are Invited to Call.

A CARD.

During the latter part of June the Hoffman Farm (140 acres), at Noblestown, on Fan Handle Railroad, will be subdivided and offered to the public in tracts of one to ten acres.
Prices low and terms easy.
LEE & MARSHALL, 187 Liberty street.
je10:s79

H. J. LYNCH

is offering great bargains in
Lace Curtains,
Lace Sacques,
Lace Circulars and
Lace Point Shawls,
MARSEILLES AND HONEY COMB QUILTS,
At No. 96 Market Street.
jel5

Wall Paper, 1872.

A full assortment of the usual styles of PAPER HANGINGS.
Various designs for Panels in Illuminations in Fine Colors, strictly artistic, and highly decorative for town and suburban houses.
W. P. MARSHALL,
191 Liberty Street.
apl3:105

LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country or Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper, Sheet Iron Work.
No. 47 FEDERAL STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street,
WILL ON
WEDNESDAY, June 12th,
CLEARANCE SALE OF
Millinery and Straw Goods,
MENS' AND BOYS'
Straw Hats.
Also, 100 Cases of New and Choice
Hats and Bonnets,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION
FROM
Last Week's Prices.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
je10:s75

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of

BLACK SILKS
Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES,
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,

And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN.

Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.

☞Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.

May and June Styles

STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
HATS,
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street,
jel5 PITTSBURGH.

ANDERSON SASH BALANCE.

Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the

PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
70 SMITHFIELD STREET
J. S. BELL,
AGENT.
ap23:m28

THE GARDNER Fire Extinguisher!

Patented Feb. 14 and Dec. 26, 1871; March 12, 1872.

The Last, Best, cheapest and most EFFECTIVE. Entirely different from and superior to other EXTINGUISHERS.

AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM FIRE!

It is always ready for instant use, perfectly simple in operation, and PROMPT AND EFFICIENT IN ITS ACTION.

It is in daily use by Steamships, Manufacturers, Railroads and Fire Departments throughout the country, and has saved MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY. The Government has adopted it for the protection of Naval Vessels and Army Posts.

Send for descriptive circular.
je15:110

FISH.—THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.

POTOMAC SHAD AND HERRING in barrel and half barrels. Also, LAKE HERRING AND WHITE FISH. In store and for sale by
WATT, LANG & CO.,
178 and 176 Wood street.
my6-q78

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR
SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

A LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF
PARASOLS
AND
Sun Umbrellas,
VERY CHEAP.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
HATS, BONNETS,
Ribbons, Flowers,
At Attractive Prices.

A CHOICE STOCK OF LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
SUITS,
AT BARGAIN PRICES.

SKIRTS, BUSTLES, SWITCHES, HOSIERY, CORSETS, CHIGNONS, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES,
TRIMMINGS, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

BEGINNING MONDAY, June 17,
NEARLY
100,000 Yards
BEST PRINTS
Merrimack, Sprague, Pacific, Cocheco, &c.,
IN
REMNANTS
From 2 to 16 Yards,
AT
5c. PER YARD.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

je15-d&S

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 P Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 15, 1872.

The financial elements in and about this city seem to be acting in thorough harmony, and all the evidence that can be gleaned in regard to money matters renders it more and more convincing that there can hardly anything happen from now on until winter that can possibly disturb to any great extent the present favorable financial outlook. The condition of the banking institutions is as good, if not better, than known up to the present time, and they give promise of growing still better as the country increases in prosperity and its people in wealth. The manufacturers, producers, merchants and mechanics are most all doing something to swell the accumulated capital of the country, and the result is a general adding to the monetary well-being of the whole community. On every side is noted progress and prosperity, and were it not for the great burdens in the shape of heavy taxes, there would be little, if any, cause for complaint; and even this matter looks as if it was going to be remedied. Direct taxation is always annoying to freemen, and where they could avoid it they have most always done so. The old proverb, "that where there is a will there is a way," should be heated in this case. Most people have the will to get rid of taxes and tithe gatherer, but the way is yet to come. May it be near by, for nothing will be more warmly welcomed than the abolition of direct taxation. The statement of the New York banks for to-day is a good one, and carries out the doctrine advanced by the GAZETTE that liberality in loans always brings a corresponding increase in deposits. The present statement shows an increase in loans amounting to $1,631,100; the increase in deposits $1,693,900, which gives an increase in deposits over that of discounts of $42,800. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest to 3½ per cent. This will have a tendency to make money still more plenty in the business centers this side of the water.

In stocks there is but little doing. Real estate continues active, and the tendency is to still higer prices for property. Our exchanges all give the same account of money, and report their markets as being well supplied with funds, with rates of interest tending downward.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

Bonds—	Asked.	Bid.
1881	12¼	12
5-20— 1862	111¼	111
" 1864	114¼	114
" 1865	116¼	116
" 1865 new	116¾	116½
" 1867	117¼	117
" 1868	118	117¾
Currency 6's	114¼	114
Gold	113¾	113½

RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¼	
Do Scrip	97¼	
Erie	59¾	
Harlem	130	
Fort Wayne	97¼	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91½	
Rock Island	109¾	
Wabash	73½	
Union Pacific	41¾	
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾	
Pacific Mail	68¾	
West Union Telegraph	73⅝	
Adams Express	97	
American Express	74	
U. S. Express	87½	
Wells, Fargo	89¾	

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Saturday.
Penna. Central	59¾
Penna. Allotments	18¾
Reading R. R.	61¾
Camden & Amboy	125½
Lehigh Navigation	45
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	39¼
Central Transportation	47
Empire Transportation	54
Union Transportation	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	76¾
A. V. R. R. R. 7-30's	98
Lehigh Valley R. R	60¼
Philadelphia & Erie	29½

NEW YORK, June 15, 1872.

Gold dull and steady all day at 113⅞@114.

Loans from 1-16 to 2 per cent. for use to 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $88,000,000.

Money easy at 4 to 5 per cent.

The bank statement shows unimportant changes, the principal one being an increase of loans of $1,631,100, with a corresponding increase of about the same amount in the deposits:

Loans, increase	$1,631,100
Specie, decrease	46,300
Legal tenders, increase	316,500
Deposits, increase	1,693,900
Circulation, increase	16,600

The specie shipments to-day were $1,051,000. Governments very quiet, but closed steady. State bonds dull, closed dull. Stocks are generally steady, but Erie has yielded further to 59¾; Pacific Mail has fallen off to 68¾; Panama sold at 118. The market closed dull and steady. The steamers for Europe to-day take out a number of prominent Stock Exchange speculators. More are going away the coming week. The number of absentees this summer will be much larger than in previous years. Some estimate that fully two-thirds of the men who make up the stock market will be absent during July and August. The activity during the past few days in the stock market has been caused by the settlement of the accounts of this class, some selling out stocks which they held, and others buying to close up their speculative sales.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

Governments.—Coupons of 1881, 120¾; 5-20's '62, 114⅝; do '64, 114¾; do '65, 115; do new do, 116⅜; do '67, 117; do '68, 117¾; 10-40's, 113¾. Currency 6's, 114¾. New 5's, 113.

Governments.—Mississippi, 97; old Tennessee, 73¼; new do, 73; new Virginia, 50; old do, 46; old North Carolina, 32¾; new do, 21¾.

Miscellaneous.—Western Union Telegraph, 73⅝; Quicksilver, 40; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo & Co., 89¾; American Merchants Union, 74; United States, 87¼; Pacific Mail, 69¾; New York Central, 97¾; Scrip, 97¾; Erie, 59; do preferred, 77; Harlem, 129; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 117¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern, 72½; do preferred, 93¾; Rock Island, 109¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 38½; do preferred, 77½; Wabash, 73⅝; do preferred, 88; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 115; do preferred, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¾; C. C. & C., 94; Burlington & Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 95¾; Panama, 118½; Illinois Central, 136; Union Pacific, 38; Central Pacific bonds, 104⅞; Union, 93¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 107¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 15, 1872.

ASHES.—Common Soda Ash, 4¾@6c; Refined, 6@6¼c; Nitrate Soda, 5c; Pots, 10c; Pearls, 11c.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales, in a jobbing way, at 65 to 70 per gallon for fair to prime, and 75 for choice.

BUTTER.—Continues dull, and unchanged; ranging from 5 to 15 cents per lb, for inferior to choice; the receipts are falling off somewhat, but the supply is still in excess of the demand.

BROOM CORN.—Continue quiet and unchanged; the inquiry is very meagre, and mainly for small lots;—prices are unchanged, 5 to 8c.

CHEESE.—We continue to quote Dairy 11 to 12; Factory, 12½ to 13; Goshen, 13½ to 14.

CANNED GOODS.—Dull and almost out of season; however, the stock in this market is pretty well reduced, and prices are unchanged.

COUNTRY BACON.—Dull. We continue to quote at 4 to 5 for shoulders, 6 to 6¼ for clear sides, and 8 to 10 for hams. Country Lard, 7 to 8 cents.

CARBON OIL.—Is quoted at 19½ to 20 cts by the car load, and 20@25 cts additional for smaller lots.

CEMENT.—Louisville $2,50 to $2,75; Calcined Plaster $4,50; Cleveland white Lime, $2; eastern, $1,75.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches very dull; halves, 8½ to 9 cts; mixed, 7½ to 8; quarters 6 to 7; peeled, 15 to 18. Apples, 9 to 12 cts. Blackberries, 14 to 15; pitted Cherries, 25 to 26; unpitted, 5 to 8.

EGGS.—The market continues rather weak in consequence dull and increased receipts, but prices are unchanged; 16 may be regarded as the ruling quotation, though there were some few small sales of strictly fresh at 17 cts.

FLOUR.—The market is quiet and devoid of a single new feature worthy of notice. We repeat former quotations: $8,75 to $9,25 for fair to choice spring wheat, and $9,50 to$10 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $6.

GRAIN.—There is no movement in Wheat in this market; the receipts continue light and there is little or none offering, but is equally true that there is little or none wanted; the mills are all well supplied, and for the time being are virtually out of the market; in the absence of sales we continue to quote at $1,95 to $2 for Red. Oats continue dull and prices weak with a continued drooping tendency; we continue to quote at 50 to 51, though we hear it intimated that sales have been made under these quotations. Shelled Corn continues dull and unchanged at 61 on track, and 65 free in elevator.—sales within the range of quotations. Corn may be quoted at 60 to 62. Rye is unchanged at $1 to $1,05, with sales reported at both of these quotations.

GROCERIES.—Coffee: Brazil Coffee is held at high rates, and the stock, now reduced to 116,000 bags in first hands, is in easy control and offered less freely by the importers. A still further advance is confidently predicted—the last news from Rio being to the effect that no coffee was arriving at that point from the interior. It looks as though Coffee might go to 25 cts per pound, in gold, before the new crop is brought forward.

Sugar. The market in New York for refined Sugar was unusually excited to-day, in consequence of an anticipated strike among the employes in the various refineries, and the value was enhanced full ⅛ cts per lb. all round. A Coffee Sugar was held at 12 cts, and Hards at 13 cts per lb., in 100 bbl lots; and the impression gained ground that Monday would add another cent to these figures. We revise our figures, to which we expect to add 1 cent per pound in our next issue.

Syrups firm.—Rice easy.—Teas firm.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 15½; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12⅝; Ex C, 12¼; C Yellow and Circle C, 11¾.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 27@27½; Prime, 26@26¼; Good, 25¾; Fair, 25. Java, 29. Roasted, pure, 29@30; lower grades, 27@28.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10½; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 10¾; Good, 10¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 80; Prime, 75; Good, 70; Fair, 65.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 65; White Honey, 60; Havemeyer & Elder's, 55@55; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¼@8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 25; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY.—Continues very dull but unchanged; we continue to quote baled on wharf and track at $25 to $26 for common to fair, and $27 to $28 for prime to choice.

HEMP.—Kentucky rough at $130 per ton.

POTATOES.—We can report sales of some 700 or 800 bushels to the trade at 25 cts per bushel; small sales at 40 to 50 cts. New crop may be quoted at $7 to $8 per bbl.

POULTRY.—Live Chickens may be quoted at 75 to 85 cts per pair, by the coop.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; Plain sides, 8 cts; clear rib, 8¾cts; clear, 9 cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 12¾; do, canvassed, 12¾. Lard; in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11¼. Mess Pork, 14½. Dried Beef, 17¾. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT.—Quoted at $1,85 per barrel by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—There is little or nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy Seeds. Flax Seed would sell, but there is none offering.

TALLOW.—Rendered 7½ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS.—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines, quoted in a jobbing way at 91@92 cts.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, June 15, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Following is a correct report of the receipts for the week ending to day:

Cattle	482 cars.
Hogs	241 "
Sheep	90 "
Horses	28 "
Mules	2 "
Total	833 "

CATTLE

The supply, as will be seen, was large, and the demand was less active, and as compared last week, prices may be quoted fully ½ cent per lb lower on common, and ¼ on best grades; this was owing to the fact that the supply of the former was much larger than usual, while of the latter, the offerings were comparatively light. However, at the reduction, trade was fairly active; there was a pretty full attendance of buyers, and as they all bought pretty freely, there were few in the pens to-day unsold. Prime to extra 1,400 to 1,500 steers brought 7 to 7¼ early in the week, but to-day the highest figure for the former was much lower; medium to good 6 to 6¾, and common to fair 5½@5¾.

The most noticeable in the market this week, was the sharp, decline in the common and medium grades; heretofore these particular kinds have been selling just readily as good cattle and at relatively better prices, but now the situation has changed; and hereafter, or for the next three months, it is anticipated that the offerings will consist chiefly of this character; hence there will be more difference made than has been recently. We look for green slippery stock to be very plenty soon, and that it will rule low, while prime corn fed cattle will be in light supply, at least this is usually the case at this season of the year. The following embraces a pretty full report of the sales since Wednesday noon up till to-day:

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
31	27,700	5 00	22	19,380	4 50
31	42,220	4 60	36	40,260	6 40
11	10,920	5 25	8	7,560	3 50
36	40,260	6 40	19	19,200	5 90
17	19,340	5 82	36	32,310	6 00
28	29,000	5 75	34	34,420	6 00
22	19,560	4 75	2	2,480	2 50
Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:					
14	161,90	6 00	16	18,770	6 50
18	23,230	6 65	69	82,410	6 50
Sadler, Havens & Co:					
17	20,400	5 00	20	18,880	5 60
18	per head	$37 00	56	per head	$40 00
4	4,400	5 75	16	17,600	5 75
18	18,080	4 25	49	65,030	6 60
8	9,250	6 60	8	7,930	7 00
8	6,650	5 50	9	10,050	6 75
22	21,080	5 30	7	6,750	5 00
31	40,770	6 60	15	16,120	5 75
18	19,190	5 30	3	3,070	6 40
Smith, Watson & B. sold:					
18	17,670	6 00	21	21,610	7 00
16	17,350	6 25	16	20,820	6 60
17	17,326	4 75	37	41,430	6 12
20	20,360	5 75	2	1,330	4 00
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
19	19,130	6 00	30	33,480	5 85
20	1,940	3 25	35	42,140	6 40
18	20,260	6 25	17	20,500	6 65
8	7,030	6 10	33	41,400	6 50
35	39,440	6 10	2	1,780	6 62

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

We intimated in our report of Wednesday, that the sheep market was likely to turn out badly, and our expectations were more than than realized. With more than an average supply and considerably less than an average demand, trade during the past few days was sluggish, and, furthermore, to effect sales, sharp concessions had to be made; the advices from the East, particularly from New York, were very unfavorable, and, in consequence, shippers were very "bearish," and with good reason, too, as prices were too high here to admit of shipments to New York or any other market. It is true the offerings were mostly poor but the best grades dropped fully 25 cts per cwt., while common and medium declined from a ¼ to ¾, and there is no question but it was the worst market of the season. We give the closing quotations as follows: 6c to 6½c, choice selected; 6¼@6¾c; do fine wooled, 6¼@6¾c; good 7c to 7⅝c; 4½@5c cts. Lambs are full off one cent per lb., and we now quote at 6 to 8 cts per lb. for 45 to 60 lbs.

So hard was the market in the estimation of some dealers that they sent their sheep out to pasture, refusing to sell at the prices bid. Mathew Wilson, of Washington county, (this State) sent 711 out to pasture; and Bingler & Arnold, sent two loads to Washington county. George Perrite, of same county, bought 227 at 5½; 441 at 5.85; 125 at 6¼; and 90 at 5.70, and sold 212 weighing 17,930 lbs. to Erhuman at 6 cts, and 376 to same buyer, weighing 28,700, at 5¾.

Following embraces a pretty full report of the sales up until noon to-day:

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
99	7,720	5 75	19	16,920	4 25
199	25,140	5 90	186	14,820	5 25
196	17,580	4 50	115	per head	$2 25
44	per head	$2 00	50	per head	$2 75
221	18,700	6 00	194	17,130	4 50
210	17,810	3 60	15	for lot	$56 00
Hazlewood & Sloan, sold:					
194	12,740	3 70	20	19,010	5 90
199	18,060	5 80	199	15,320	5 25
103	lmbs per head	$3 40	75	2,060	5 00
197	19,490	6 25	376	28,800	5 25
Sadler, Havens & Co. sold:					
203	19,490	6 25	197	16,490	5 30
99	7,550	5 00	29	lambs 990	8 25
Smith, Watson & B., sold:					
164	13,780	4 75	57	1,790	6 5
80	6,760	4 40	130	13,530	3 5
192	16,670	3 40	103	8,700	5 7
111	lambs per head	$2,30			
Holmes, Lafferty & Co, sold:					
70	7,660	5 00	101	8,850	5 75
209	17,680	6 00	127	10,530	5 75
247	19,360	6 00	91	17,520	5 60
441	36,950	5 55	231	18,940	5 25
98	7,310	4 75	199	8,050	5 00
J. D. Ulery, sold:					
59	5,700	4 75	54	3,970	4 62

HOGS.

The hog trade has been exceeding dull and heavy all week, and with increased receipts and a diminished demand, the market, all things considered, was the worst that has been experienced here for some time; prices are said to have ruled lower than they have been for several years. Most of the regular shippers, instead of depending on this market, ordered largely from Chicago, and, in consequence, there was less than an average demand, while, as will be seen, the offerings were unusually large, footing up 244 cars for the week. York hogs may be fairly quoted to-day at 3¾ to 4 cts, and prime Philadelphia at $4,20 to $4,25 per cwt.

Following embraces most of the sales during the past three days:

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
57	10,410	4 10	54	19,600	4 40
114	21,530	4 20	65	19,670	3 90
Sadler, Havens & Co. sold:					
40	10,450	4 40	87	17,130	4 05
97	11,280	4 05	65	16,970	4 40
269	48,200	4 15	204	44,980	4 12

Smith, W & B sold:					
29	7,720	4 40	88	21,670	4 30
61	13,410	4 10	185	40,050	4 10
34	8,090	4 15	17	2,950	4 10
Holmes L. & Co., sold:					
104	25,870	4 00	74	17,000	4 15
91	15,860	4 10	84	23,020	4 40
58	11,600	4 12	92	22,390	4 25
166	45,420	4 40	70	28,530	4 40
60	7,460	4 20	51	11,200	4 20
J. D. Ulery, sold:					
172	31,910	4 20	50	12,000	4 10

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 15, 1872.

Trade has been dull all week, but the market was considerably firmer to-day, and prices, as compared yesterday, were a shade higher. Crude, which on Friday was quoted at $3,82 to $3,85, advanced to $3,87½@3,90 to-day, and, as is always the case when prices are tending upward, the feeling was considered stronger. Refined also firmer and higher, but the inquiry is mainly for immediate delivery—there is no disposition manifested here to speculate on the future. Jones is reported to have sold at 22¾, against 22½ on Thursday and Friday.

It was reported to-day that a prominent firm in the oil regions has sold recently 125,000 bbl. to Cleveland, and 40,000 bbls. to New York, 165,000 bbls. in all.

Receipts of crude this week, 20,999 bbls; last week, 28,567 bbls; January 1st to date, 488,817, same time last year, 452,417; exports refined this week, 19,200; last week, 18,032; January 1st to date, 257,075; same time last year, 248,707.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED FROM PITTSBURGH VIA A. V. R. R.

John Spear & Co., 106 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Brang & Wagner, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Wells & Co., 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 375 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros., 100 bbls to Warden Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 301 obls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rfg. Cy., 1,015 bbls to Logan, Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....3780

OIL SHIPMENTS PER PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE R. R. CO.

Central Rfg. Co., 458 bbls to S. Fancher & Co., Baltimore.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Standard O W, acct. Fisher Bro					160
Crystal O W, acct. B. S. Duncan					308
Standard O W, acct. F. Hutchenson					866
Fairview O W, acct. Hackett & Fisher					462
Fairview O W, acct. Fisher Bros					456
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell					882
Standard O W, acct. Fisher Bros					80
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart					160
American O W, acct. T. King					240
Kickpatrick & L. acct. T. P. Miller					234
Excelsior O W, acct. Freedom					240
Total					3578

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—There is a little more inquiry for Foreign, but the market is without any marked change. Manufacturers only buy as their actual wants compel, and with the high views of the Farmers throughout the West, &c., for domestic Wool, trade is much restricted. Very little Domestic has come forward as yet. Farmers are holding their Fleeces at 65@75 cents, and show no disposition to give way even at these figures. Very few transactions have taken place, as Dealers' views are considered below the ruling figures. Scoured Pulled Wools have been in better demand since our last, at about 65@75 cents. Western Fleeces are quoted 47@50 cents for unwashed, 65 for washed, and 70@75 for tub do.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.—There has been more doing, and prices are weak and unsettled. Sales of 45,000 lbs. combing unwashed at 35c; 20,000 lbs. medium coarse do. at 35c; 10,000 lbs choice tub at 80c; 7,000 lbs. Ohio fleece, at 70c; 5,000 lbs medium Ohio do at 75c; 4,500 lbs washed Ohio combing do at 80c; 200,000 lbs No. 1 city pulled at 70c; 11,900 lbs country merino at 65c. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, fair sheep fine unwashed, 48@50c; do medium unwashed 56@57c; do combing unwashed, 62@65c; do fine washed, 70@75c; do medium washed 75@80c; X and XX 70@72c; medium and coarse 72@75c; unwashed coarse and medium, 55@58½c; unwashed fine 48@50c; washed combing and delaine medium and coarse 68@72½c; do do very coarse 75c; unwashed combing and delaine medium 63@65c; do do coarse 63@65; Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and western washed fine, 68@72c. do medium coarse 55@57½c; do fine 48@50c; do do dark and inferior 46@50c; do do tub washed 74@80; good do 75@76c.—*Gazette.*

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bituminous.

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co	9	G. W. Hallman	3
William Smith	2	Wilson, Glass & Co	1
Brown & Co	1	Jno. A. Caughey	3
J. W Hallman	1	Loomis & Co	1
Graff B & Co	3	Jas. Wood Son & Co	1
Robinson & Rea	1	Graff B & Co	10
Total			36

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Graff B & Co. o	6	Isabella Furnace Co	18
Graff B & Co. m	2	Siberian Iron Works	1
Spang C & Co	2	Graff B & Co	3
Wilson Glass Co. o	2	Graff B & Co	3
Lucy Furnace Co	6		
Total			43

J. Reamer	6	J. W. Porter	2
J. Moorhead	10	J. A. Caughey	1
Total			19

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co	1 3

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 15.—Consols: money 92¾, account, 92¾. 5-20s of '62, 91; '65, 92; '67, 91¾; ex div.; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, June 15.—5-20s of '62, 96½; Illinois Central, 96. Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 11⅜@11¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 8d. Flour 28s@28s 6d. Corn 27s 3d. Cheese 63s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Business light, and no changes of consequence have taken place in domestics since the reduction of Cabot's bleached sheetings yesterday. The warehousing of foreign woolen manufactured goods and other classes coming under the actions of the new tariff bill still continues, but the quantity of these arriving is very light and lessening. In furs the trade is opening with light stocks and high prices. Mink and muskrat sell at an advance of 5 per cent. as compared with last year's Leipsic prices, and Alaska seal of the best kind is even proportionately more advanced in values.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cotton more active; middling upland 26½c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5,95@6,50; common to good $6,75@7,35; good to choice $7,40@8,30; white wheat extra $8,30@8,60; St. Louis $8,60@12,00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky lower at 87½c. Wheat dull and lower; common to good spring $1,40@1,45; winter red western $1,42½@2; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,70@1,72. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn easier and fairly active; lower; mixed western 64½@64½c; fair to good parcels 65½@68½c; ordinary to choice parcels at 69@70c; yellow western 70@70½c. Oats fairly active; western 49¾@51c; Ohio 51@53½c. Eggs; prime western 15c. Hay and hops unchanged. Leather steady at 27½@29c; Orinoco 26½@27c. Wool firm; superfine pulled 67½@70c. Coffee firm; Rio 15@18c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses dull. Rice firm; 8¾@9¼c. Refined petroleum 22¾@23c. Turpentine quiet; 57@57½c. Pork steady; new mess $13,30@13,35. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Butter dull; western 10@16c. Cheese heavy; common to prime 11@14c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper unchanged; Ingot Lake more active; 33½@34c cash. Iron: Scotch pig in moderate request; $47@53; American firmer and advancing at $34@45; refined English and American bar steady at $105; Russia sheet quiet at 18½c gold. Nails firm; cut $3,75; clinch $7,25@7,75.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—Cotton dull; sales of 900 bales good ordinary at 22¾c; low middling 24c; receipts 2,200 bales; 142 bales; exports coastwise 260; stock 36,874.

CHARLESTON, June 15.—Cotton dull; middling 25c; net receipts 176 bales; exports coastwise 247; stock 90,400.

MOBILE, June 15.—Cotton quiet; middling 24½c; net receipts 125 bales; sales 100; stock 3,175.

GALVESTON, June 15.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 20½c; net receipts 3 bales; exports coastwise 339; stock 3,993.

SAVANNAH, June 15.—Cotton quiet; nothing doing; middling 24 bales; net receipts 125 bales; exports coastwise 167; sales 55; stock 4,079.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—Cotton steady; low middling 24½c.

NASHVILLE, June 15.—Cotton dull and nominal; low middling 24c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady for cash; closing quiet; No. 1 spring $1,50; No. 3 $1,35. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed closed at 45@45¼c cash or June; 46¼c July; rejected 42@42½c. Oats steady; for special bonds, 41c; regular cash and easier at 34@35c; seller July lower at 34¼c. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 2 71c. Barley dull and nominal; no sales. Whisky dull, but holders not willing to make concessions; 84c bid; 85c asked. Provisions quiet and unchanged; prices nominally steady. Cattle steady; prices unchanged. Hogs firm; $3,70@3,25.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Cotton dull; low middling 24½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; family $8,50@8,75. Wheat steady; red $1,87@1,90. Corn firm at 51@52c. Rye quiet at 87@90c. Oats dull at 40@41c. Groceries and oil unchanged. Eggs firm at 14@15c. Butter dull at 16@18c. Provisions quiet and unchanged, but little done. Pork $12,25; regular city packed offered at $14,62. Bulk meats held 14¾@14¾@15c; 15½c bid for sides clear rib delivered at Terre Haute. Bacon active at 7½c. Hogs firm; fat $4@4,15; receipts 1,000. Tobacco firm. Whisky dull at 83c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—Tobacco active and firm; prices unchanged; sales 219 hhds. Bagging in limited demand; stock large and prices held steady at 17@17½c for heavy hemp and flax. Cotton quiet; middling 25¼c. Flour firm; extra family $7,00. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady with improved demand on orders. Mess pork $12,00. Bacon: shoulders active, sides clear rib 7¾@7½c; clear 7¾c; hams s. c. 11½@12c; hams plain 12c. Lard tierces 9c; kegs 10c. Whisky dull at 84c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 15.—Flour quiet and dull. Wheat dull and declined 1@6c, No 1 white Michigan $1,87; amber $1,83; No 2 red $1,78. Corn firm; high mixed 52@52½c; low mixed 51¼c; Michigan 51¾c; white 57c; no grade 4 @48½c. Oats dull; No 1 41½c; Michigan 39¼@40c. Pork and Lard nominally unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Flour dull; superfine $6,00@6,25. Wheat quiet; red $2,10; white $2,20@3,25. Rye $1,06@1,08. Corn steady; yellow 67c; mixed western 64@66c. Oats weak; 48@52c. Whisky dull. Crude petroleum 17¾c; refined 23¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—Flour firm; X X spring $7,00@7,70. Wheat dull; No. 1 $1,44; No. 2 $1,42. Oats dull and declined at 33c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 45c. Rye firm; No. 1 70c. Barley quiet; No. 2 fall 85c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—Flour quiet and dull. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 held $1,90; No. 2 $1,80. Corn weak; nominally 52c. Oats dull; No. 1 41c. Refined petroleum steady; 20¾@22c in car lots; 21¾@22 in trade lots.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 15.—Wheat dull and lower; extra $1,85; No. 1 $1,47@1,48. Corn dull and lower, 53c. Oats dull and lower; mixed 36c; white 42@43c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, June 15.—5 doz brooms, Charles Hutchinson; 1 car lumber, Reed Bro; 2 do do, Grusch R & Co; 1 do do, Barker & B; 5 cases wood to shape, Straif & Co; 50 bxs soap, S O Camon; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 5 bbls whisky, T Kochendefer; 10 rolls leather, Jacob Elsenbeis; 1 car lumber, J B Ingham; 1 car cooperage, Warden & Co; 1 do do, J M Hemphill; 1 do shingles, Yoeghly & Kopp, 1 do lumber, Alston & Son; 2 do staves, Chas. Albright; 27 bbls, Lappe & Co; 10 bbls brandy, R Carson; 40 bags oats, G Gerst; 15 bbls flour, G Faas, 1 car malt, Young & Booth; 20 sks wool, S Bradley & Sons; 1 car oats, 1 do hay, Isaac Hippley.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, June 15.—1 car corn, Wm. Culp; 19 shs p nuts, 9 do feathers, I Dickey & Co; 100 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 128 do meal, Shomaker & Co; 300 do flour, Houck McC & Co; 1 car middlings, Scott & Geisel; 40 tres hams, W B Hays & Son; 9 do do, Reese Owens; 5 do hams, 16 hhds shoulders, 17 casks shoulders, 10 bbls potatoes, Voigt M & Co; 5½ bbls tobacco, Pretzfield & Bros; 50 tres hams, Watt, Lang & Co; 5½ bbls tobacco, 3 pkgs tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 2 do do, Clark & D; 1 cases do, Maul & Grote; 1 pkg trunk paper, Jos Hitchler; 4 do do, John Davis.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. COMPANY, June 15.—1 car lumber, McQuewan & D; 1 do do, Hill P & Co; 1 do do, Union Planing Mil; 5 crats y cake, F C Jenkins; 11 g stones, T Aldens; 1 car lumber, Duff & Campbell; 1 bbl varnish, A French; 25 bbls fish, Shoemaker & Co; 25 do do, W Cooper & Co; 1 keg wine, J E Burns; 2 casks wine, L J Blanchard; 5 crats y cake, F & C Magiuny; 5 do do, McCandless Son & Co; 2 cars oats, W C Miller; 1 do wheat, Marshall R & Co; 50 bbls flour, Hall & Eyde; 5 bbls eggs, Head C & Co; 1 box cigars, Car

HOME NEWS.

We desire to call our readers' attention to ... ies at our ad ... of nd ... at auction by A. Leggate. Free train will leave the Union depot at P. M. See advertisement in another column.

Annual Address.

The annual address before the pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College will be delivered in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, this evening, by the Rev. A. J. Endsley, D. D., of Canton, Ohio. The reverend gentleman has not announced his subject, but as he never does things by halves, and is a forcible writer and speaker, those who attend cannot but be pleased. The doors will be open at seven o'clock; the speaker will commence his address at a quarter to eight.

Fatal Accident.

David Davis, a brakesman on the Pan Handle railroad, was fatally injured on last Friday evening near Mansfield. Davis was riding on the "pilot" of a locomotive which was drawing a coal train immediately behind a freight train. The freight train stopped suddenly and the coal train ran into it, and Davis was caught between the pilot and the rear freight car crushing his thigh terribly. He was brought to this city, and taken to his boarding house, on Wylie street, where he died yesterday morning. An inquest will be held on the remains to-day.

Last Week's Fatalities.

Seldom, and perhaps never, have so many sudden deaths occurred in our city and vicinity as during the last week. Among the sudden deaths by violence were two on the railroad, one death in a coal mine, two deaths at the Black Diamond steel works, one at a brick works, two by being run over by wagons, one murder and one suicide. As if these were not enough there were two attempts at suicide and one sudden death from intemperance in the lockup. During one day the Coroner held five inquests and at other times was obliged to secure assistance.

A New Iron Mill.

CUMBERLAND, MD., that pleasantly located mountain town, which is the eastern terminus of the Connellsville Railroad, has come to be one of our neighbors, in whose welfare we take interest. It is a matter of pleasure to note, as an evidence of prosperity, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has decided to build another ironworking mill for the manufacture of merchant bar iron of all descriptions and also for the manufacture of nuts, screws, bolts, &c., for use on their great line of railway. The new works are to be located adjacent to the rolling mill and on the north side the building will be 100 feet in width and 200 feet in length, and are to be constructed like the rolling mill. The machinery for the works has already been ordered, and it is expected the building will be immediately begun, and in all probability by the close of the present year the new works may be in operation, giving employment to upwards of two hundred and fifty men.

Accidents on the A. V. R. R.

On Saturday evening about 8:30 the express train No. 2 of the A. V. R. R. when near Kittanning it ran over and killed an ore digger employed at Nanticoke Furnace. The man was walking on the track at the time, and failed to pay attention to the whistle of the engine. The train was stopped as speedily as possible, and the remains were taken to Kittanning station and placed in charge of the coroner of Armstrong county.

The through freight train also met with an accident near Emlinton, about 1 P. M. the same day, caused by running over a cow, which threw the front truck of the engine off the track, and also seven or eight flat cars. The damage to the cars and engine was slight, and the only inconvenience occasioned was a detention to passenger trains of about three hours. The story published in the Sunday papers that a train of twenty-five cars were burned and entirely destroyed by the accident to the freight train is entirely without foundation.

The Reading Contest.

One of the most attractive entertainments connected with the closing exercises of the spring term at the Pittsburgh Female College, is the reading contest for the Mrs. Margaret Davidson Prize. These occasions heretofore have always been looked forward to with great pleasure, not only by friends of the pupils but by a large circle to whom a good elocutionary entertainment is a matter of the most enjoyable character. The class this year is looked upon as one of particular excellence by their elocutionary instructor, and an evening of rare pleasure is anticipated to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, when the contest is to take place. The selections embrace all varieties, humorous, sentimental and dramatic—the exercises to be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. All who wish to attend can procure tickets at J. R. Welden's, Wood street, or Jos. Horne's, 412 Smithfield street. We would advise them to put in an appearance early, as the performance will commence at a quarter to eight o'clock.

Our Lake City.

We spent a few days of last week in the city of Erie, the lake city of Pennsylvania. It is nearly five years since we had visited it before. We were gratified to notice a remarkable growth during the interval, especially to see that it is rapidly becoming the seat of numerous manufactories, which are destined to superinduce a still more rapid increase of population and wealth. We understood while there that the wealthy firm of Cochran, Sahm & Co. of this city, having sold the ground on which their large establishment here has grown up, are about to remove their machinery to Erie and to re-establish their works there. Probably no place in the whole country is more eligible for the manufacture of iron and steel than Erie. Here the ores of Michigan and of Canada, or of northern New York, can be brought by way of the lakes, and meet the coal of the Shenango Valley or the coke of the Youghiogheny and at this point every facility by lake and railway exists for cheap and rapid distribution of manufactured goods and wares to every part of the country, and especially to the vast country bordering on the lakes, and extending thence to the Pacific ocean. Hitherto Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have left Erie to fight her own battles and favored cities further west, as Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, have done that Erie has a railroad direct to Philadelphia, two direct to New York, one direct to Pittsburgh, one to the Oil District, and a connection with the whole system of railroads to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and the further west, her geographical position, her capacious and safe harbor, her physical advantages unsurpassed, and last, not least, her salubrious climate—all are becoming known and appreciated, and a necessary result will be that Erie will ere long take a high place among our industrial and commercial metropoli. We predict that in twenty years, perhaps in ten, it will be the third city in the Commonwealth. So may it be.

Emancipation and Enfranchisement Celebration.

On next Tuesday, June 18th, the Freemen of this and the adjacent counties will commemorate these great events in their history, their emancipation and enfranchisement, by a public procession through the principal streets, and a free dinner (if the materials are furnished) at Friendship Grove which is situated on Penn avenue, and somewhat beyond the Penn street cars and Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

The County Central Committee, together with Chief Marshal Taper and Division Marshals Emanuel Jackson and Harrison Taylor, in behalf of all lovers of freedom, earnestly and cordially invite their fellow citizens, irrespective of party, race or sex, to participate with them on the auspicious occasion. They also hope that to their own people to show the dignity of true manhood, by avoiding all excess in drinking; by being courteous and forbearing towards every one, and thus earn the proudest title that belongs to man—that of a *law-abiding citizen*. The procession will be halted near the Grove in order to give the gate keeper at each entrance a chance to collect the tickets. Escorts of police will be furnished by their Honors, Mayors Blackmore and Callow, and policemen will also be on the ground to preserve order. Tickets admitting a gentleman and his friend fifty cents each. A fifty cent ticket will also admit the members of a family of not more than three persons. Carriages and buggies will be charged twenty-five cents extra for admission within the enclosure. The officer of the day, Emanuel Harris, will assign places for all vehicles. Refreshments in abundance and at very reasonable prices, may be obtained in the Grove.

FREDERICK J. LOUDIS,
Chairman.
S. A. NEALE, Secretary of Central Committee.

THE MILITARY.

Division Field Day.

Next Thursday the 18th Division of the State National Guard will turn out for field duty. The following orders have been issued by General Pearson from Division Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS 18TH DIV. N. G. P.,
Pittsburgh, May 14, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. The troops of the 18th Division National Guard of Penna. are hereby ordered to assemble at the grounds of Dr. A. H. Gross, on Thursday, June 20, 1872, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for field duty.

II Major General George G. Meade, U. S. A., having consented to be present, it is ordered that the several organizations be in readiness on the ground, at the hour named, and in full force.

By order of Maj. Gen. Pearson.

CHAS. A. WILLER,
Lt. Col. and A. A. G.

ENCAMPMENT.

G. A. R.

The Grand Army of the Republic propose to hold an encampment at Gettysburg on the 2nd, 3d and 4th days of July next.

A cordial invitation to attend is extended to all soldiers and sailors whether members of the G. A. R. or not.

The committee announce that they have arranged with hotels at the Springs for the accommodation of the visitors at the rate of $2 per day or 75 cents per meal. The railroad fare from Pittsburgh to Gettysburg and return is $16.20 excursion rates.

Arrangements have been made to have the fast train stop at Hanover Junction for the accommodation of visitors.

TOO LATE.

New Feature in the Bender Case—Phillips the Missing Witness Turns Up—He is Taken into Court—His Examination—The Importance of His Testimony—Held for Further Hearing.

Our readers will remember that during the trial of Henry Bender for the murder of policeman John Stacks an attachment was issued for one Joseph Phillips, whose testimony was of the greatest importance in the case. After the issuance of the attachment it was ascertained that he had left the city, and it was found that he was in New York city. The police of that place were communicated with and they succeeded in finding out that Phillips had been in their city and had left it and proceeded up the Hudson on a steamer. The testimony which Phillips was expected to give in the case was considered of the very greatest importance by the prosecution and U. S. District Attorney Swoope would not have proceeded with the trial had he known of the absence of the witness. In all probability, too, had Phillips given in his testimony, no *nolle pros* would have been entered in the case of William Kocher.

GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Yesterday afternoon Phillips, no doubt thinking that he had placed himself in an unenviable position by his mysterious absence when wanted, came to the conclusion to surrender himself, and accordingly found up Detective Peter Dressler shortly before 5 o'clock, and gave himself up. He was immediately taken into court where Judges Sterrett and Collier were on the bench. District Attorney Swoope appeared for the Commonwealth and J. S. Ferguson, Esq., represented Phillips.

PHILLIPS' EXPLANATION.

Being asked to explain his absence from the city at the time he was wanted to give his testimony. Phillips made the following statement:

I was subpœnaed to the grand jury Saturday afternoon last, two weeks, as a witness for the Com. in case against Bender *et. al*; I appeared before the grand jury; do not know if the grand jury found a true bill; was again subpœnaed in the case on Tuesday night; I attended court on Wednesday, another case was on trial; went to Opera House saloon, and made arrangements to go east; know nothing of the case being brought up for trial on that day; made my arrangements to go east one week before; had a sick aunt and made arrangements to take a trip east with her during the late Republican convention in Philadelphia, as I could thus get excursion tickets; did not buy the tickets before I was subpœnaed; Mr. Coyle told me to come on Monday the first day of court; he told me I must attend the grand jury on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock; I told him I must go east on Tuesday; he asked me how long I would be away, and I told him I expected to be back on Saturday; don't remember his reply; don't think he said anything; then I appeared before the Grand Jury Tuesday; again went to Mr. C. and asked him when he thought the case would be brought up; was told that the case would likely be taken up on Wednesday, and that I would be one of the first witnesses examined; I attended court on Wednesday, and Mr. Swoope asked me to go with him on Wednesday forenoon to the place where the crime was committed; I did so, accompanying Mr. Swoope; think it was in the forenoon, about eleven or between eleven and twelve; after the several distances had been measured where the man was found lying, Mr. Swoope, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Dressler, myself and others walked to the corner of Diamond alley and Smithfield street; then said I would not go up to the Court just then, but would go to the saloon; Mr. Irwin said if they needed me they could send for me; some one down after me; we then separated; I went to the saloon; remained at the saloon almost an hour; left there between twelve and one o'clock, and came up to the court house; talked to Mr. Dressler for some time and went out and came back again; Mr. Dressler or Mr. Coyle then told me that Mr. Swoope had been sent for to go to dinner; I then went back to the saloon; that was near two o'clock; remained at saloon until nearly four o'clock; then went to the Union depot and left my valise, and then went to my aunt's in Allegheny city; staid at my aunts until 1 P. M., when the train was to leave; went to train; before leaving I told every one I knew that I was going east; told Chief of police Irwin I was going; don't remember telling any other officers; Mr. Irwin subpœnaed me when I was going out Mr. Irwin; told him I thought I would be back on Saturday; did not know whether any day had been fixed to take the case up or not; Mr. Irwin recommended me to stop at the St. Cloud hotel in Philadelphia; I stopped there while in Philadelphia; my aunt was in delicate health, and I was taking care of her; on last Saturday I was in New York; on Monday went up the Hudson to Newburg; stayed there two hours and one half; came back to New York on the evening boat; on Tuesday morning left New York and got into Philadelphia about noon; again stopped at the St. Cloud hotel; remained in Philadelphia until last Thursday evening, till nine o'clock, then returned to Pittsburgh; on Tuesday morning, before I left the St. Cloud, received no messages from Pittsburgh; did not know, nor had any reason to know that the Bender case was on trial; saw nothing of it in the Philadelphia papers; returned to Pittsburgh yesterday (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock; saw by the Pittsburgh papers, on my return, that the case had gone in to the jury; no one ever told me or hinted to me to come to the city on account of the case.

Received no money to keep me from appearing at the Bender trial, left the city entirely on account of my aunt; no other cause had anything to do with my absence; did not know when I would return; knew that any day had been fixed for the trial of the case.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Swoope—Was not in court on Thursday when the defendant was arraigned; met Mr. Swoope at the door, and went to Bender's saloon; told [Mr. Swoope] I told me the case would be called that day; when we came back from measuring the distances, the same case (one for perjury) was on trial; I then went to my dinner, and that night I went away; Mr. Swoope told me that if the case was not called up on Wednesday he did not think it would be brought up this week; in New York I stopped at Earle's Hotel; did not see any Pittsburgers while in the Philadelphia; visited Philadelphia on a pleasure trip, and for the benefit of my aunt's health.

Mr. Swoope—where did you go on your arrival in Pittsburgh?

Objected to. Objection overruled.

Went to my aunt's house; her name is Mrs. Henry S. Brown; her husband is alive; she lives at 112 Washington street; was in there all of yesterday; I came over to the Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; remained there a couple of hours; saw the morning papers first at Mr. Brown's; saw nothing in the papers about my absence being material; first knew that such was the case by being informed by a friend; this friend called on me at the Fourteenth street House; from this house I went to the Grand Central, and got a clean shirt, and then returned to my uncle's; ate supper there, and then came to the corner of Penn avenue and Hand street; there I met Lawyer Mullen; he told me to make my appearance in the city, as Court was not in session and I should be put in jail; I at once visited Mr. Ferguson, my lawyer, at his residence; was told that I should not call until next week, for the reason that you (Mr. Swoope) would be away from the city, *and I would get off easier*; don't remember meeting Mr. Cupples on Wednesday; think you (Mr. Swoope) were with the latter gentleman; told Mr. Cupples I said I was going away; told Mr. Coyle I was going away; told the Reinemans in the Opera House saloon that I was going to Philadelphia and that I thought that I would go to New York; expected to be back on Saturday last, but did not get back until yesterday (Friday); Mr. Coyle did not tell me that I was a very important witness and that I must be called immediately after the medical testimony; left on the seven o'clock train on Wednesday night, but it did not leave until nine o'clock; was not subpœnaed after Tuesday night; was then subpœnaed to attend the trial.

HIS PUBLISHED STATEMENT.

Re-direct.—Was in the Court on Wednesday; sent for you (Mr. Ferguson) last (Friday) night; I was just sitting down to dinner to-day when Mr. J. S. Ewing called on me and said the Court was waiting for me; did not think I was an important witness in the case; what was in the papers was not altogether so; the statement in the papers yesterday, which it is said was the one I gave to Mr. Coyle, was not altogether so.

Mr. Swoope—Do you say that the report was not correct? Do you not relate your story exactly as it appeared in the papers yesterday to Mr. Coyle, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Dressler and myself, which Mr. Coyle took down word for word?

Objected to. There was one part that I did not say—that was about seeing the fatal blow struck.

WHAT PHILLIPS SAW.

Here the Court asked Phillips to relate what he knew of the murder.

Phillips then related the following story of the murder:

On the night of the murder I was going to my home on Second avenue; stopped at my room door and heard a noise of loud talking at Bender's saloon; looked over and saw two men coming out of the door, one in his shirt sleeves and the other in his coat; the one over me and saw the man in his shirt sleeves with his hand on the other man's shoulder; there was no appearance of force being used; the man in full dress pulled his shirt sleeves then turned around in the saloon door and pulled it open and called some one by name inside to "come on;" he then went into the saloon and in a moment afterward the two came out together; I thought the one in his shirt sleeves *had something in his hand*; he started down Smithfield street after the other man, not running, but pretty fast; they passed from my sight behind a carriage; then heard blows struck like a man getting struck on the body; in about a minute afterward three came walking back from the place to the saloon; three had gone down and I suppose they were the same ones that passed down; there was a man passed across the street at Diamond alley at the time I was at the latter place, and he must have been near Fourth avenue; I did not see the blows struck; the part relating to that which is in the paper is what I object to.

Examined by Mr. Swoope—The man that first came out of the saloon walked very fast down the street; I said *hours* were struck, not a blow.

Mr. Swoope—Didn't I tell you that you were a very important and material witness?

I don't remember it, sir.

Defense then proposed to show who witness is.

The court—We do not think that necessary.

An argument in relation to the introduction of testimony as to Mr. Phillips' character was here entered into, but the counsel deemed it unnecessary.

Chief of Police Irwin next made a statement in which he alleges that he had no idea Phillips was about to leave the city during the time of the trial and did not know that he had done so until the jury had been sworn.

MR. SWOOPE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Swoope then stated to the court that he had no knowledge of the absence of Mr. Phillips until after the jury had been sworn. I then informed the court that I would not have gone on with the case, had I known of the fact. He assisted in marking the distances on Smithfield street; I remember particularly of speaking to him about the materiality of his testimony; spoke also of the question being raised that he was too far off to see what occurred; told him I would be able to verify his statement; he said nothing in my presence that gave me the slightest knowledge of his intention to go away; he exhibited to me more than usual willingness to assist the commonwealth by every means in his power; in the view I entertained of the importance of his testimony I would not have entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Kocher had he been present.

To Mr. Ferguson—It had not been determined to enter a *nolle pros* until we found Phillips was missing; I do most positively say that no human being knew that a *nolle pros.* was to be entered until I went behind the desk and wrote that motion. I stated to the Kocher party that if he (Kocher) would make a full statement to me of all he knew I would not use it against him. That is the whole story. I never would have gone into the trial had I known that Mr. Phillips was absent.

After the statement and address of the Court by Phillips' counsel, Judges Sterrett and Collier decided to hold him in $2,000 bail for a further hearing, which was shortly after entered by Mr. Ferguson and Mr. James Dougherty. From the remarks of the Court in fixing bail and the large amount required it is thought the Judges will impose a heavy fine on the recalcitrant witness.

BREVITIES.

LIQUOR selling on Sunday is about at an end in these parts.

NO quorum at the Board of Health meeting on Saturday afternoon.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX will be in Pittsburgh on the "glorious Fourth," on his way West.

PATROLLING.—A policemen in summer uniform—a fact that might be suggestive to larger cities.

THE tax-payers of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, will find a statement of the school fund for the past year on our first page.

THE contract for the pumping machinery of the new Oil City water works has been awarded to Mr. W. H. Cinly, of this city.

A HORSE attached to a Pleasant Valley street car became frightened last Saturday night and broke loose from the car and ran off.

THE one horse cars on the Ormsby road are said to pay not so well as the two horse cars, notwithstanding the reduction of fare.

ON Saturday afternoon a plasterer named Senlow while working on a house on Bidwell street fell from a scaffolding and broke his arm.

THE boy Mayo, who was lately shot by his young companion, Wm. Bailey, is said to have almost entirely recovered from the wound.

A DEAF and dumb boy was run over on Liberty street, near Twentieth, last Saturday by a buggy, and bruised considerably about his head.

THE colored people have arranged for a grand Emancipation and Enfranchisement Celebration which will take place to-morrow at Friendship grove.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners for the improvement of Thirty-third street Robert Watson was elected President and W. C. Barr, Secretary.

DR. POLLOCK was on Saturday elected President of the State Medical Society for the ensuing year, at the Convention which was held in Franklin.

THE Lake Erie Barge Club, of Birmingham, propose to send a crew to the Buffalo regatta on the fourth of July, to row for the first prize for four oared boats.

C. N. SHAW, Esq., late of M'Keesport, has purchased a half interest in the Leavenworth, Kansas, *Daily Commercial*, one of the leading papers in the West.

A STEPHEN MCKENNA, not the well-known river engineer of that name, was heavily fined for disorderly conduct by Mayor Blackmore on Saturday morning.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred on Saturday night in the blacksmith shop of Mr. Thomas, in Ormsby Borough. The flames were extinguished before much damage had been done.

MR. JOHN SMITH, of Allegheny, who is connected with the white lead works on Rebecca street, was severely injured on Saturday by being thrown from his buggy.

MR. Leonard Sphane had the fingers of one hand almost entirely severed by a circular saw on last Friday, while at work in Patterson's planing mill, on Fifth avenue.

A CARPENTER named McAllister while employed at work on a house in Belleview fell a distance of fourteen feet to the ground and sustained serious internal injuries.

A HANDSOME Gothic M. E. Church was dedicated yesterday at Irondale, near Steubenville. Rev. Dr. Newell, of this city conducted the ceremonies, assisted by Rev. Dr. Williams.

A WOMAN narrowly escaped drowning on Saturday evening by falling from a raft into the Allegheny river. She was rescued, however, by a man who went to her assistance with a skiff.

AN inquest was held on Saturday morning upon the remains of James Atkinson, the colored boy who was killed by the cars in Allegheny, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

A HORSE attached to a wagon standing in Buena Vista street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, suddenly became frightened and ran off, entirely demolishing the wagon. Fortunately no one was hurt.

ON Saturday afternoon a young man supposed to be Joseph C. Lipps fell into the Monongahela river about a mile above the first dam and was drowned. His parents, it is said, reside in Mifflin township.

A PAINTER named Adam Hier who was engaged in painting the front of the Birmingham ... at work last Saturday morning. His head struck the pavement causing very severe injuries.

WILLIAM KOCHER, the man who has become notorious for his connection with the Stacks murder, was released on Saturday. He at once went before Alderman McMasters and took an oath to abstain from intoxicating liquors for one year.

EDWARD PHILLIPS, of the Max Morehead Boat Club, has challenged George Vernon of the McKee Barge Club, to row a three mile race on the Monongahela, for one hundred dollars a side. They meet to-night to complete the arrangements.

THE Boston men are not satisfied with the result of the late Scharff-Butler race, and are anxious for another trial. They are willing, it is said, to stake any sum on their man. To this Scharff is willing, and the prospect for another race appears good.

WM. C. REA will carry the marks of his last base ball game for the remainder of his years. He was playing in the Third ward, Allegheny, when one of the "batters" by some mistake batted him on the nose instead of batting the ball. Dr. William Ure sewed up the wound.

ED. CASE is pronounced the rising billiardist of America. He won a triumphant victory in a Birmingham match, even up on a thousand points for a thousand dollars aside which he matched against Harry Warren, who has heretofore, with varying success, largely discounting him.

A BOY named Werner had a narrow escape from drowning in the Monongahela river yesterday afternoon. He, in company with some other boys, was bathing, and got out of his depth. He was rescued by his companions, but did not recover sensibility for over fifteen minutes.

MR. JOSEPH PHILLIPS, the absconding witness in the Bender case, feels deeply mortified over his situation, and claims that he innocently and through ignorance of legal rules, put himself into a very awkward situation. His personal character has been unexceptionable in this city, which will go a great way towards relieving him from the pressure of the present situation.

A LITTLE stepson of Jacob Eng, who had wandered from his home in Ormsby Borough, was run over by a one horse car on the Ormsby Passenger Railway, about eight o'clock last Saturday evening, and received injuries from which he died in a short time. The little fellow was carried to his home, but it was found that his injuries were fatal, having one arm almost torn from its socket, and one long fearfully crushed by the wheels.

THE exercises for commencement week at the Pittsburgh High School are as follows: Sunday, June 17, an address before the literary societies by Prof. S. J. Wilson, D. D., in the High School hall at 2 P. M. Tuesday, class-day exercises at 2 P. M. Exhibition of commercial department, and drawing classes at 4 P. M. Wednesday, exhibition of normal department at 8 P. M. Thursday, graduating exercises of the Academical department at Library Hall at 8 P. M. Friday, alumni reunion at, school hall at 7:30 P. M.

A MAN named Douglass McKee was arrested on Saturday morning by officer Boyle, who is stationed at the Suspension bridge. McKee had been in the habit of playing what he doubtless considered a very sharp trick in jumping on the street cars just as they passed the toll house, riding about a third of the way over the bridge and then jumping off. This evading paying the toll of either car fare or toll. Alderman Humbert made it rather more expensive than a toll of one cent however, by fining him five dollars and costs.

MRS. CARSON, an old lady, was getting off a street car at the corner of Federal and North Diamond streets, Allegheny, on Saturday evening, when the car was started suddenly before she was safely off. She was thrown to the ground and breaking one of her legs immediately above the ankle. She was taken to her home on West Ohio street, where Drs. Buchanan and Mahon attended her. The physicians think her recovery very doubtful. The driver of the car, George Floyd, was arrested and held in $500 for a hearing this morning.

THE citizens of Erie in addition to the many other hospitalities extended to the delegates to the Episcopal Convention, gave such of them as were not afraid of the *mal de mer*, a delightful sail on the beautiful bay or harbor of Presque Isle, forty or fifty ladies and gentlemen ran the risk, and enjoyed the trip. The bay at Erie which contains about five square miles of surface, is formed by a neck of land protruding from the main land and stretching out a mile into the lake from a point above the city and approaching the shore below the city, where it is entered through an artificial channel formed by piers, constructed and maintained by the United States government. The harbor is the largest and safest to be found on any of our large lakes. It was within this harbor that Commodore Perry built his fleet in 1812 and from it he "went for" the British fleet and made it "ours."

POLICE NOTES.

Twenty-six common cases were before the Mayor on Saturday morning.

William Thompson was "sent up" for thirty days by Mayor Blackmore for disorderly conduct.

Two men, named Wm. Gibson and Thomas Cassel, were arrested by Mayor Callow's police, who found them loafing around the drove yards in the Second ward. As they could give no satisfactory account of themselves, they were committed to the work house for thirty days.

Chief of Police Irwin and Detective Cupples have for some time been in search of a man named James Carson, who is charged with an attempt to commit a rape on Mrs. Mollie Lorentz. The officers succeeded in arresting him on Saturday morning, and he is now in the lock-up, awaiting a hearing.

Mayor Callow yesterday morning administered justice to five "drunk and disorderlies."

ERIE.

Protestant Episcopal Convention—Diocese of Pittsburgh.

SECOND AND LAST DAY.

We are indebted to the Erie *Dispatch* for most of the following:

Convention met for morning prayer yesterday at nine o'clock, after which the Bishop took the chair and the Convention proceeded to business.

The following telegram was received by the President:

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 12.—8:28 P. M.
To Right Rev. John B. Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburgh:

The first annual Convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania now in session, sends cordial Christian greetings to the sister Diocese at Pittsburgh, with prayers for its continued prosperity. R. A. LAMBERTON, Secretary.

Minutes of Wednesday were read and approved.

Mr. Burgwin presented and read report of Committee on Claims of Lay Deputies to seats. Accepted and adopted.

The Committee on so much of the Bishop's address as relates to the formation of a Federate Council and to Dr. Hare's letter, reported as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of six, three clergymen and three laymen, be appointed to confer with the committees appointed by the Diocese of Pennsylvania and Central Pennsylvania, for the purpose of arranging such preliminaries and considering and recommending such action as they may deem necessary to obtain the consent of the Federate Council of the three Dioceses now within the limits of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That said Committee report the result of that conference to the next Annual Convention of this Diocese for action thereon.

HILL BURGWIN,
E. P. JONES,
E. S. GOLDEN.

Bishop Kerfoot requested Mr. Spaulding to take the chair, and moved to amend the report of the Committee to make it read as follows:

"The Committee to whom was referred the portion of the Bishop's address relative to the letter of the Rev. Dr. Hare as Chairman of the Committee of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, appointed to confer on the subject of Federate Council of the Dioceses within the State of Pennsylvania, together with Dr. Hare's letter, respectfully report and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

First—That the Convention receives with great cordiality the communication from the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and,

Second—That a Convention of six, three of them clergymen, and three of them laymen, be appointed to confer on the whole question and report to the next Convention of this Diocese.

After some discussion and explanation the amendment was accepted and the original motion, as amended, adopted.

The Chair appointed as the committee Rev. Dr. Whitehead, Rev. Henry Purdon, Rev. R. N. Smith, Messrs. B. B. Vincent, J. H. Shoenberger, T. M. Howe,

The committee appointed to consider the compilation of digest of canons, reported that Chapter 8 of the Constitution of the Church of the Good Shepherd, on account of restricting the vote for vestry to communicants. The article referred to read as follows:

The Rector of the church shall consist of seven laymen, communicants of the church and citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, within the limits of Pittsburgh; they shall continue in office for one year, and until others be chosen; and the election of said vestry shall be made every year on Easter Monday, by the adult communicants of the Church, whose names appear as such on the parish register. Provided that in case of failure to elect a vestry on that day, the corporation shall not on that account be dissolved, but the election may be held on some other day in such manner as the by-laws may prescribe, and any vacancy in the vestry shall be filled by the remaining members.

Mr. Golden moved to amend the resolution offered to the committee, by the following resolution:

Resolved, That in admitting to union the Church of the Good Shepherd, this Convention does not commend their principle contained in the sixth article of the Charter, to wit, of confining the franchise of the membership, to adult communicants.

Mr. Golden characterized the section as unlawful and unchurchly, and stated that no court in the State would consider it otherwise than illegal, should a question arise with regard to the control of church property in charge of such vestry.

The Rector of the church of the Good Shepherd explained that nearly all who had anything to do with its erection and support, were communicants. He voted for the Charter admitted to the union, and the question as to qualification of members to legislate for it, left as a separate matter for discussion. Mr. Hill Burgwin cited cases in which the communicant principle had nearly destroyed the churches of which they were members, on account of ill-will against members of the vestry, who were communicants. A hot discussion ensued between Messrs. Goldsmith and Burgwin, in which several other members took part. Finally the matter was forced to a vote and Mr. Burgwin called for the ayes and nays. Mr. Golden's amendment was carried by a vote of ayes 27, nays 15.

Mr. Burgwin, who had presented the charter, asked the privilege of withdrawing it, as he considered the action of the Convention in adopting the church was a censure upon its members. He thought that though such a union might be legal, it would not be a union in spirit, and that perhaps they might withdraw their charter before the next Convention, or, go on in their own humble way without being connected with the Diocese. He hoped the members would not oppose his request.

Mr. C. Parker considered that the Convention had a right to vindicate itself in the matter. It did not seek to inflict censure on the Church alluded to and he believed the members were in total ignorance of the action of the Convention in adopting the section of the Convention in admitting the church.

The Secretary of the church shall consist of seven laymen, communicants of the church and citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, within the limits of Pittsburgh; they shall continue in office for one year, and until others be chosen; and the election of said vestry shall be made every year on Easter Monday, by the adult communicants of the Church, whose names appear as such on the parish register. Provided that in case of failure to elect a vestry on that day, the corporation shall not on that account be dissolved, but the election may be held on some other day in such manner as the by-laws may prescribe, and any vacancy in the vestry shall be filled by the remaining members.

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